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Tower Views

by Clearway

Trade vs. Political Pacts
Oil for Indo-China Affair
Security—A Cosmic Urge

¶ **Trade Pact**—In the midst of a general feeling of concern, among non-dictatorial countries, over the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact comes a reassuring act on the part of two great democracies. From Washington comes word of an agreement between Britain and America which will start negotiations moving toward a reciprocal trade agreement. The announcement climaxes more than a year of investigation by trade experts in London and Washington. Simultaneously announced in the British House of Commons, the proposal is received with enough hospitality to make it seem likely that, for the first time, a foreign power may break through the Ottawa Agreement of 1932 which granted preferential tariffs within the Commonwealth of Nations. Adverse political factors, suddenly cleared away—perhaps by the broom of authoritarian threats—leave the way open toward a strong climax to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade agreement program.

• **In essence** an answer from leading democracies to the new alliance between the three dictatorships, the negotiations have as their goal a revival of world trade and a liberation of economic laws now threatened by the doctrine of nationalistic isolation. • It represents the liberation of trade even as democracy represents the liberation of the individual.

¶ **French Denial**—Recent stories in the press—emanating from Senator Henry Berenger, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—to the effect that Japan has been shaking the mailed fist at France (warning the republic that further transport of China-bound war material through Indo-China would result in an attack on that area) rouse the French Foreign Office and the Japanese Embassy in Paris to make simultaneous denial. Says Tokyo, the Embassy speaking: The report is denied in the most formal manner by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo. Says Paris, Foreign Office speaking: Transportation of war materials through Indo-China has been forbidden "in principle" for a "number of years." Says Senator Berenger: My statements still hold good, for I never pronounced the word "ultimatum." •Thus another irritant which could have had serious consequences is allayed by what appears to be an epidemic of denials.

¶ **Roumanian Politics**—King Carol of Roumania seeks to retain his personal dominance by authorizing former Premier George Tatarescu to form a new government. Only last Saturday M. Tatarescu relinquished the premiership at the expatriation of Parliament's four-year term. His new government, by the way, reveals the same old faces, practically all of them Liberal. New support for the Tatarescu government however comes from minority groups. Thus he prepares to face the electorate with weak allies, while his opponents represent a vigorous bloc of discontented voters. They see Tatarescu's job as that of King's catspaw and they prepare for the coming elections with a slogan: "Away with personal government of the King." • As so often has happened, a king's prestige rests on his Prime Minister's popularity.

¶ **Whither Security?**—Cosmic rather than coincidental seems the fact that on one Sunday in one city at least three clergymen voice a similar warning against hopes of secular security, as opposed to security based on spiritual facts. The Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York sees in mankind's fight to find security without conformance to morality, "one of the most perilous things we face. We cannot," he declares, "understand fascism or communism without seeing this motive as dominant . . . But it is better to go without security than to sacrifice our intelligence and liberty." John Haynes Holmes, Minister of the Community Church, sees the Russian Revolution destroying itself with irreligion while the "real revolution, the inner revolution of ideals and principles," goes on. The Rev. John Walter Houck, of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, speaking in the same vein, says: "True religion must come to grips with this modern secularism. It must reveal to men the spirit that transcends human life."

¶ **Mankind's search** for security has led along many a broad highway, as followed many a blind alley, representative of different aspects of a common hunger for surcease from threats against human rights, human hopes, threats (real or imagined) against different concepts of security. Yet history and enlightened understanding reveals that only in immutable Principle may sure remedy be found. Suggested remedies based on carnal mind's motives and appetites rest on the very basis of insecurity. But as Dr. Fosdick points out: "Underneath the shift of philosophy and the confusion of changing opinions, the ageless, dateless, experiences with God stand deep and steadfast. The spiritual world is real. The purposes of the living God . . . are real."

Spoils System: A Challenge to Government

Can the United States afford the continuing toll of spoils and patronage? An inquiry into the increasingly urgent need for Civil Service reform. First of six articles.

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The almost unprecedented undermining of the civil service by the Seventy-fifth Congress at the very time when the expanding role of government demands a superlative personnel has made the elimination of spoils and the extension of the merit system an issue second to none in the nation.

The Seventy-fifth Congress, as it meets in special session, has an opportunity to redeem its bad record on the vital issue of government personnel and strike a blow for civil service as historic and constructive as the passage of the first real civil service reform law in 1883.

Failure to seize this opportunity will make inevitable the recording of this Congress in history as that body which reduced the role of civil service in the Federal Government to its lowest level in 25 years and actually devised new levers by which the spoilsman may extend his control over the government service.

Defiance of Public Opinion

Failure to seize this opportunity will constitute deliberate defiance of public opinion which has overwhelmingly recorded itself in favor of selecting public employees on the basis of merit.

Failure to seize this opportunity will mean that Congress has chosen to maintain the $1,000,000,000 yearly cost of spoils and patronage and to shoulder it upon a nation already staggering under an aggregate city, state and federal debt of $56,000,000,000.

Failure to seize this opportunity will prolong the present corrosive influence of spoils, an influence that civil service authorities agree is totally unsuited to the efficient administration of modern government, which today extends its control over the farm, wage-earner and business, regulation of which calls for the best talent the government can mobilize.

The Spoils System

Failure to seize this opportunity will abandon the area where civil service does prevail to the encroachments of a constantly expanding morass of spoils—represented by a growth of political appointees from 110,000 to 325,000 since 1933.

Failure to seize this opportunity will leave uncontrolled forces, which, Leonard D. White, former member of the Civil Service Commission, told this newspaper, would invade and weaken the existing merit system—forces represented by the "new and dangerous trick of requiring Senatorial confirmation for positions over $5000, sometimes over $4000."

Despite solemn promises from both the Republican and Democratic parties, despite the termination of the emergency which was originally seized upon to justify the circumventing of the civil service, the net advance of the merit system has been halted for the first time in 50 years and the percentage of civil service employees has dwindled to the point where it was in 1910.

A careful appraisal of public opinion, represented by many national organizations and individuals, disclosed a tendency to view the present state of the government service as a national crisis.

H. Eliot Kaplan, executive secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, depicted the temper of the public as essentially that of the great civil service reform era of

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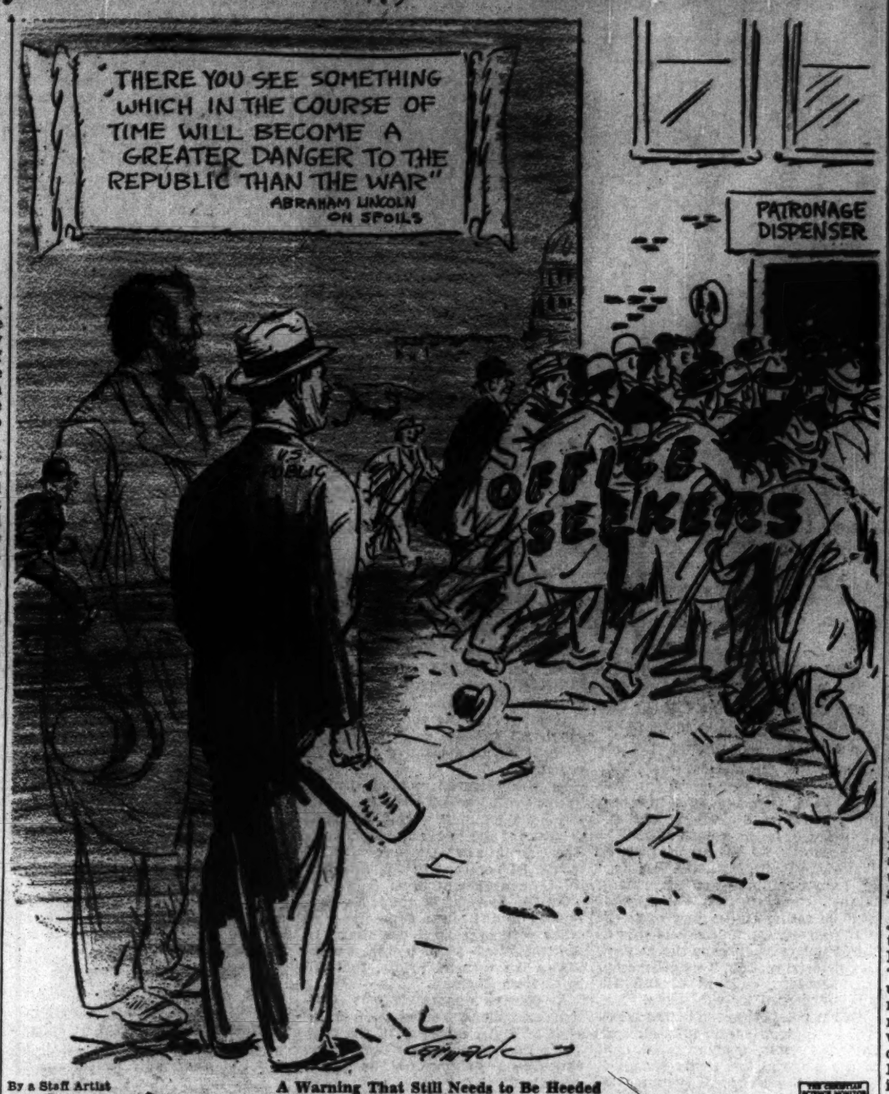
"THERE YOU SEE SOMETHING WHICH IN THE COURSE OF TIME WILL BECOME A GREATER DANGER TO THE REPUBLIC THAN THE WAR"
ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON SPOILS
PATRONAGE DISPENSER
OFFICE SEEKERS

By a Staff Artist — A Warning That Still Needs to Be Heeded

Japanese Act To Halt Arms Sent to China

Pressure Seen on Britain and France to Close Remaining Routes
Indo-China Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 18—With the end of the first phase of the Brussels deliberations, Japan is intensifying pressure on France and England with a view to the closing of routes by which China might get help from the outside world it is learned on high authority here.

Reports current that one of these routes—the railroad to Chinese territory through French Indo-China—has been closed to transit trade in munitions are denied in French circles. But it is admitted that certain restrictions have been placed in force, their exact nature, however, being impossible to ascertain.

Indo-Chinese Route Closed?

According to one account the only munitions which are already in the country are being allowed along the railway into Yunnan. If this report is accurate it means that the Indo-Chinese route is practically already closed to traffic designed to aid China against the Japanese. There is reason to believe, however, that the strictness of regulations varies and up to the present at any rate considerable latitude has been allowed.

Means of the pressure adopted by Japan hinge on the proximity of the Chinese island of Hainan to French territory. China since the "Peking Assurance" of 1898 has been under treaty obligations to France not to allow this island to pass into non-Chinese hands. Early in the war the Japanese threatened to occupy the island but refrained when France called attention to the treaty in question. Now, however, they are understood to be again threatening to seize the island.

No Action on Hong Kong

Similar difficulties faced Great Britain in regard to Hong Kong, the second point through which material assistance to China can be given. Though this constitutes the second door that concerns Japan, so far as has been ascertained the Tokyo Government has not tried to shut it completely.

But here again some restrictions on the munitions traffic are believed to exist already, although exact information on this subject is just as hard to obtain as in the case of Indo-China.

Should the Hong Kong and Indo-Chinese routes both be closed, the third remaining route by which China could obtain outside help would be a long, arduous overland route through the U. S. S. R. along which neither roads nor railways exist. Not only would the banging of the two sea doors have an incalculable effect on China's ability to continue the war, but it would, in the opinion of good judges here, seriously affect China's morale because it would inevitably cause a feeling that China has been abandoned to her fate by the rest of the world and that consequently the best course might be to come to terms with Japan as soon as possible.

Tokyo eyes Indo-China: Page 5

U. S.-Britain Agree To Negotiate For Trade Agreement

Twenty-One Nations On U. S. Trade List

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 18

Great Britain became today the twenty-first nation with which the United States has announced its intention of inaugurating reciprocal trade negotiations.

Agreements with 16 nations have been put into effect since the Reciprocal Trade Act, permitting the President to lower or raise tariffs as much as 50 per cent in return for like concessions, became operative in 1934.

Those countries are: Cuba, Brazil, Belgium, Haiti, Sweden, Colombia, Canada, Honduras, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Nicaragua, Guatemala, France, Finland, Costa Rica and El Salvador. Negotiations have been projected or are in progress with Venezuela, Ecuador, Czechoslovakia and Turkey.

Is Vital Step in Hull Program to Liberate World Commerce
Meets Challenge Of Dictatorships
Expected to Be Ready for Signing May 1—Dominion Pacts Due Later

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—An official announcement that the United States and Great Britain have agreed to negotiate a trade agreement was made here today by Secretary of State Cordell Hull following a sudden surmounting of obstacles to this vital step in the Hull trade program.

"Contemplates" such negotiation is the way Secretary Hull's announcement put it. The announcement, which is expected to lead to a conclusion of the agreement about May 1 of next year, comes at a crucial moment when adverse political factors were closing in on Secretary Hull's program, at home, and when American diplomatic efforts have failed to win any significant success at Brussels.

It promises to save the entire trade agreements program from political overthrow. And it is earnestly hoped here that the Anglo-American agreement will open up a new field of advance of tremendous importance not only to a revival of world trade but also to the conception of free economy now threatened by the antagonistic fascist doctrine of economic isolation.

"This preliminary announcement," Secretary Hull explained, "which is made with a view to obtaining suggestions from interested persons in the early stages of the discussions, should not be confused with the formal notice of intention to negotiate regularly given. The formal notice will be issued at a later date, after receipt of the proposals of the Government of the United Kingdom, at which time there will also be made public a list of products on which the United States will consider granting concessions to the United Kingdom."

Most Important Step

Today's action is by far the most important step yet taken under the Hull trade agreement program. A total of 16 such agreements have already been signed. But it has long been recognized here that this represented about all that could be done until and unless Britain could be brought into the Hull scheme. The United Kingdom is the largest single overseas market for the United States, taking nearly 18 per cent of total United States exports. Exports amounted to $440,122,000 in 1936. In 1929 they were $848,000,000.

Further, Great Britain is the hub of the most important single economic orbit in the world. So long as that British group remained outside the Hull system it was doomed to relative futility. Once it is joined with the American group the way is opened for a major world movement of the freer democratic nations along a common economic front toward normal trade, Secretary Hull believes.

Formal action toward the agreement with Great Britain will soon be followed by similar steps toward agreements with the dominions, it is learned authoritatively here today. Such announcements may be made within the next few weeks.

Farmers to Benefit Most

American farmers, particularly in the South and Middle West, are expected to be the major American beneficiaries of the contemplated trade agreement with Britain. Cotton, tobacco, wheat, meats, citrus fruits, apples, pears, rosin, lumber and pulp wood are expected to be admitted to the English market under more advantageous conditions than now prevail.

English products will be mostly of

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Latin America Delays Verdict On Brazil Coup

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov. 18 (AP)—President Vargas tightened his grip on Brazil today through a decree abolishing federal courts in the nation's 20 states, acre territory and the federal district of Rio de Janeiro.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 18—Latin American opinion, usually florid and precipitate in expression, has been slow to react from the dictatorial drama in Brazil. That at least is the impression gained in the Argentine, Chilean, Peruvian and Bolivian press. For three days editorial silence was almost complete and there was an obvious reluctance of official and semi-official voices to speak in the chancelleries. Diplomats and publicists were puzzled.

The revolution itself—that is President Vargas's overthrow of existing machinery—was not surprising. Rumors of an impending coup had spread to the Pacific coast republics some weeks ago. The raising of the communist bogey as the presidential campaign got under way was a typical dictatorial expedient on this continent which put every observer on his guard.

Fears Held Unfounded

Meantime, despite this comparative public taciturnity, the average citizen was broadcasting his impression in the street. It was that the elation of fascists and anxiety of democrats in Europe were largely unfounded. The local "man in the street" was inclined to believe from historical analysis, that President Vargas determined to remain in power and set about his task in a typical continental way.

This viewpoint has been voiced but not entirely supported by some newspapers. An editorial article in

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Wallace Loosens Key Log In Congress Farm Bill Jam

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Probably the two most important events that have occurred thus far in the congressional drama of the extra session are the trip by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to the "hill" yesterday, and the warning announcement by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi against precipitate repeal of onerous business taxes.

Mr. Wallace's trip was connected with the farm bill, which is the key log in the jam that is holding up everything else in the turbulent start of Congress, and there are signs his visit yesterday loosened an obstacle.

Senator Harrison's comment, made after conferences with Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, and Roswell Magill, undersecretary, will do much to slow down a congressional rush to make the undistributed profits tax the sole scapegoat of the present business recession. Mr. Harrison, who himself wants revision or repeal of the law, warned that over-hasty action would transfer the tax burden from corporation to the "little man," either in a manufacturers' sales tax or an increase in the lower income tax brackets, if the Government's total revenue is not to be jeopardized. Urging Congress to make haste slowly, he opposed the effort to fasten a tax law rider on an early appropriation bill. Mr. Harrison carries great weight with the conservative wing of the party which frequently has found itself most at odds with the White House, and is now at the forefront in demanding quick business aid.

Visit Bears Fruit

The effects of Mr. Wallace's unostentatious visit were immediately noticeable. The farm deadlock is tying up everything else in Congress. Until committees introduce a farm bill for the legislature to work on, the present rudderless drifting will continue—taking form in a filibuster in the Senate and a miscellany of oratorical pyrotechnics in the House. The rock on which weeks of committee work has split is the question of compulsory or voluntary crop control. Mr. Wallace wants the former; and his visit, and Mr. Roosevelt's Mt. Vernon, Va., farm speech yesterday, read by proxy, appear to have some effect.

At any rate, a modified Pope-McGill ever-normal-granary bill was promised by the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee for introduction next week, the effect of which will be immediate displacement of the filibuster; while the House committee in turn seemed to be moderating its opposition to compulsory control. The compromise Pope-McGill bill would be voluntary under normal conditions, save as to cotton and tobacco, but if prices threatened to go below a fixed point, marketing quotas and penalty taxes would be imposed on other crops.

While these twin developments are of underlying importance, by far the most spectacular event in the congressional drama is the speech of Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, raking the New Deal from end to end, and in cold, relentless attack combining opposition to the anti-lynching bill with support for immediate business aid. The Bailey speech gave a vivid illustration of the fundamental contest in this session of Congress, between the President's four-point

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Labor's Budget Stirs New Storm In New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Political controversy is growing rapidly in New Zealand as the Labor government of Prime Minister Savage introduces its second budget, which provides for an enormous increase in the public works program.

In reply to criticism from the Opposition, the Prime Minister indicated that it was the Government's purpose to control the Dominion's monetary system so as to make the country independent of outside economic conditions.

Hints that the credit-issuing powers of the Reserve Bank are to be used to an increasing extent were discerned by the Opposition in the budget statement that except for conversion of existing loans, no further money will be borrowed in London. The Prime Minister and other ministerial speakers, including Walter Nash, Finance Minister, further sought to impress on the representatives that it would be

(Continued on Page 6, Column 8)

Intimate Message From Washington

Is the Lynching Bill Likely to Strangle President Roosevelt's Hold on South? Noose Draws Tighter

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 18

The anti-lynching bill that has tied up the Senate since it convened has an importance beyond its own terms. There are some who predict that Mr. Roosevelt's signature on such an act would block a third term, and there are others who see it playing a part in any possible reshuffling of American political parties. If these views seem far-fetched, at least they are everyday topics in the lobbies off the Senate chamber where the filibuster drama is now being enacted.

It is agreed that the anti-lynching bill has a strong chance of passage. It passed the House 277 to 119, and in amended form received approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee and has won a preferred place on the Senate calendar where opponents can hardly dislodge it. Even Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, a bitter opponent, has forecast its eventual enactment.

The bill itself is a punitive measure directed against negligent state or county officials and lynchers themselves, and gives the Federal Government power to intervene where local justice fails to function. If a lynching occurs in County A through the negligence of Sheriff Blank, then Sheriff Blank may be fined up to $5000 or jailed five years; and County A may be held responsible and assessed damages between $2000 and $10,000, the sum to be turned over to the injured party or his heirs. The Senate defines "lynching" closely, and specifically exempts gangster or strike violence from its terms.

Effect on South Problematical

Now these are sharp measures and the effect of them in an emotionalized area in the South is problematical. Even Arthur W. Mitchell, the Negro Representative from Illinois, who favors the bill, does not believe it would automatically end lynching. Lynchings, as statistical evidence shows, have declined for 40 years. They were as high as 226 in 1892, according to one count, and down to nine in 1936. This represents a drop proportional to about one lynching to each 192,000 inhabitants in the first year cited, and one to each 16,000,000 in the last.

Southern congressmen assert that the problem is solving itself and they denounce the present drive as a mere political move to win Negro votes in the North.

Whatever the pros and cons of this argument, it is certain that large masses of southern voters feel strongly on the subject. The vote on the Gavagan bill was almost wholly on geographical lines, with Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas almost alone from the South in voting for it.

The feeling against an anti-lynching bill is presumably strong among just that underprivileged "poor white" class to whom President Roosevelt has been accustomed to appeal—appeal often, over the heads of the conservative Democratic leaders of the same region.

What happens then if Mr. Roosevelt signs the bill? Of course nobody knows for sure, but the presumption is that it would weaken his hold in the South, to a greater or lesser degree. This can be argued two ways, but at any event a powerful group of southern senators who have opposed Mr. Roosevelt on the court and other issues now admit they would be willing to have this weapon to use against the White House. Their opposition to the bill is tempered therefore by the belief that it puts a strong defense in their hands against New Deal retaliation.

Opposition Within Party

Basically, the question here comes down to the fundamental paradox of the agrarian South—which is largely conservative save in tariff matters—supporting the New Deal under loyalty to the old party label of "Democrat." A growing group of conservative southern senators now actively or covertly oppose the President in certain matters. They include such men as Bailey of North Carolina, Glass and Byrd of Virginia, Connally of Texas, George of Georgia, Harrison of Mississippi, and it is widely believed Vice-President Garner himself.

Their influence is powerful. The very emotionalism of history, race and tradition which has bound the South to the Democratic Party through thick and thin might conceivably be raised on the anti-lynching bill issue to weaken Mr. Roosevelt's hold.

The idea may easily be exaggerated, and the whole matter forgotten by 1940 when some observers believe Mr. Roosevelt's name will come before the Democratic convention for a third-term nomination. But at any rate it is hard to see how the situation can aid the President in the South. On the contrary, it seems like a possible opening wedge between the Democratic Party and the New Deal and under certain circumstances it might even make coalition with a Republican wing easier.

Italy Boosts Tax 40 P. C. on 'Gas'; Gallon 66 Cents

ROME, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Italian Government, furthering its program to raise money for self-sufficiency development of the Empire, clapped a 40 per cent increase on the gasoline tax today.

The levy raised the price of gasoline in Rome by 25 per cent, the new figure being 3.32 lire a liter or 66 cents a gallon.

The increase was ordered as Italy observed the second anniversary of the League of Nations' application of sanctions against her during the Ethiopian War by rededicating herself to Premier Mussolini's ideal of economic self-sufficiency.

Fascist industrialists were summoned to a great mass meeting to hear Government leaders urge renewed efforts to attain national economic independence.

Concrete evidence of progress in developing domestic substitute for foreign fabrics was presented at an elaborate exposition of Italian textiles. Premier Mussolini was to inaugurate the display this evening. The Government once more stressed Italian-German friendship by inviting 300 National Socialist workers to attend.

Of All Things . . .

Pedestrian Speed Laws

VICTORIA, B. C. (CP)—Pedestrians using the new $4,000,000 Pattullo bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster must walk at least two miles an hour—faster if possible.

The British Columbia Government announced penalties for infractions of special traffic regulations on the bridge, which include a maximum fine of $300 for persons walking across the bridge at less than two miles an hour.

Motor vehicles traveling at less than 10 miles an hour are also subject to the $300 fine. In both cases the object is to avoid traffic delays.

A Sour Note

HAMMOND, Ind. (AP)—Dick Martinson's big bazoo has given out a lot of sour notes since he tooted it to a first division rating in the bass solo division of the National High School Band contests at Columbus, Ohio, last spring.

But he has found the reason. He flushed the horn, at the suggestion of the high school music director, and from its deep throat came a fellow bandsman's shoulder pad, some newspaper clippings, an assortment of rubber bands, and a couple of brass buttons.

Music vs. Duty

TORONTO (CP)—Mishel Piastro, concert master and soloist with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, thought for a while that he would have to use a borrowed violin for his appearance as guest artist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra the other day.

When Mr. Piastro arrived, customs officials seized his violin and held it for payment of duty. Its value was estimated at $15,000 and a duty of $1500 imposed. Finally the duty was reduced to $125, and then the difficulty of finding that much money in Canadian funds in time for Mr. Piastro to attend a rehearsal presented itself.

Charles H. Freeman, Mr. Piastro's representative, finally produced the money and Mr. Piastro arrived at his rehearsal only a few minutes late.

Turkey Taster

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eating turkey hour after hour gets to be a tedious business, a volunteer in the Department of Agriculture's taste tests declared.

"It keeps you from wanting any dinner," sighed Rob R. Slocum of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. "It even can make you tired of turkey. At the moment I don't care for any."

Mr. Slocum said he and five partners couldn't relax and enjoy the free meal. They had to pass judgment on aroma, texture, flavor of fat, flavor of lean, tenderness, quantity of juice and general conclusions—in such degrees as desirable, neutral, tough, pronounced, coarse, fine, good and poor.

Saving Our Schools

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In the Boston Section:

Independence from Washington domination demanded by N. E. Governors as Council meets.

Frederick H. Graves appears as surprise witness, says Santosuosso told him he gave cash to Curley.

State-wide protests mount against light punishment of drunken driver who killed two.

and News From All New England in the

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Quotes From Congress

Congressmen Turn Spotlight on Themselves on Various Questions of the Day—Snell Calls President's Message Disappointing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina: I know we should not have 130 separate governmental bodies operating in the city of Washington. You know that. I know there is no responsibility under such an arrangement. How could there be responsibility?

Connally Winces

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas: People over the country talk about Senators. Some of us would be surprised to know what they say about us. One of the reasons why they talk about us is incidents such as this—pledging ourselves to do one thing and then doing something else.

Borah Indignant

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho: It is a perfect outrage to contemplate projecting the Federal Government into the domestic affairs of the state, into the county affairs of the state, into the city affairs of the state, in order to accomplish the ends of this bill. (Anti-lynching.)

Lamneck Visits

Representative Arthur P. Lamneck (D) of Ohio: During the short vacation that has been granted to the legislative branch of Government I have been visiting with the people of my own district and conferring with them concerning the various proposals for the remaking of America.

I find that in the Twelfth District of Ohio the laws of nature have been neither amended nor repealed. The sun continues to rise in the east and set in the golden west.

Snell Disappointed

Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York: The President's message is a great disappointment. It reveals clearly that there has been no change in the fundamental policies and attitude of the New Deal toward business, thrift and investment.

Chokes Business

Representative Walter G. Andrews (R) of New York: The undistributed corporation profits tax is strangling smaller manufacturing concerns in the country, and these many thousands of smaller companies are really the backbone of employment and purchasing power.

Adult Education Held Foremost Trend of Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Adult education will become the most important single movement in America within the next generation, according to Dean Ned H. Dearborn of the New York University division of general education in his annual report. The program, "unless adult education leaders fail," will reach 50,000,000 persons, he asserts.

"The school teacher of today will find himself side by side with or giving way to the barber down the street, the wood carver, the carpenter, the artist, the actor, the hotel chef, the physician, the merchant, the banker, the farmer and the engineer," Dr. Dearborn declared. "Each has a place provided he is competent in his field and afire with the zeal for sharing his knowledge, skill and enjoyments with others."

Federal Inquiry Starts Into N. Y. Jail Break

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Department of Justice ordered two investigations today of the escape of three convicted kidnapers from Onondaga County Jail, Jamesville, N. Y.

James V. Bennett, director of the federal prison bureau, ordered U. S. Marshal Jesse Jacobs of Utica, N. Y., to submit a report on the jail break. The report must include, Mr. Bennett said, a complete survey of the jail's administration, a record of its personnel and any facts which might shed light on how the trio obtained pistols.

John Oley and Harold Crowley were re-captured yesterday. Perry Geary is still the object of an intensive search.

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Photographers Display Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—The International Salon of Photography, formally opened here Nov. 10 at the American Fine Arts Society under the sponsorship of the Oval Table Society, Inc. On display was a collection of 568 photographs culled from 3155 prints submitted from many parts of the world. The exhibition will be open until Nov. 30.

"Pilgrims," by Bryan Horner of Tunbridge Wells, Eng., and "Swans," by Lamar Mumbar of Pennsburg, Penna., each received the highest possible rating of the jury of selection, namely, the unanimous vote of the 10 judges comprising the jury for the pictorial section. This distinction was accorded only 18 of the 443 prints accepted for exhibition.

Of the prints received by the salon, 2968 were pictorial and 187 technical. Only 443 prints, or about 15 per cent of the pictorial total, were accepted, while in the technical section, 125, or a percentage of 67, were successful. Exhibitors accepted in the pictorial section totaled 291 out of 775 entrants, or 38 per cent, and those successful in the technical section were 74 out of a total of 136, or 55 per cent.

In the pictorial section, United States exhibitors led with 240 prints from 150 exhibitors, this being 54 per cent of the total exhibited, while Great Britain came second with 126 prints, 28 per cent of the accepted total, from 84 exhibitors.

Japan, Austria, Belgium, Sweden, Poland and France came next in order with successful exhibitors. In the technical section, the United States led with 72 prints, followed by 53 from England.

A special apparatus was constructed under the supervision of Joseph M. Bing, secretary of the Oval Table Society, to assure proper and expeditious judging of the prints submitted.

Third Sitdown in Three Days

PONTIAC, Mich., Nov. 18 (AP)—The third Geeral Motors Corporation sitdown strike in three days threw 17,500 workers into idleness here today and the local plant of the Fisher Body Company again was held by strikers. Although the two previous interruptions were brief there were indications the present tie-up might continue longer.

Estimates of the number of men holding the Fisher Body plant ranged from 75 to 600. Control of the plant was assumed yesterday when the night shift went on duty, but many workers left at once when it became apparent no production was in prospect.

George Method, chairman of the Fisher Body bargaining committee chosen to negotiate with the management on Monday's sit-down, was one of the four men suspended by the management as a result of the sit-down which ended Tuesday morning.

Because of the second Fisher sit-down here the Pontiac Motor Car Company, which employs 10,000, announced it would be closed until Monday. The Fisher plant normally employs 7500.

Martin Denies Plan Will Affect Farmers

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18 (AP)—Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, telegraphed to Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation a denial that the U. A. W. A. campaign to reduce retail meat prices would affect farmers adversely.

Mr. O'Neal telegraphed Mr. Martin from Washington, D. C., that farmers were surprised by Mr. Martin's proposal that union members reduce consumption of meat and suggested that farmers might "take similar action aginst products produced by C. I. O. union labor."

American Mothers Win Hoover Praise

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Herbert Hoover said last night at a dinner of the Madison Square Boys Club, "I am satisfied the country has a vast majority of competent mothers—but I am not so certain about the fathers."

Asserting governments cannot build character, the former President said, "if we had just one generation of properly born, adequately educated, healthy children, we would have Utopia iself, even if we don't succeed with planned economy."

He spoke as honorary chairman of the Boys Clubs of America at a twenty-fifth anniversary of the club for boys of New York's lower east side honoring its founder and director, Albert B. Hines.

Sanford Bates, former federal prisons director and now director of the Boys Clubs of America, shared the platform with Mr. Hoover.

'Rackets' Jury Sees Peril in Union Rifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Factional differences within labor unions threaten not only the welfare of organized trade unions themselves, but also private property and individual freedom of action, in the opinion of the "rackets" grand jury of Kings County at the end of a seven-months' investigation of labor conditions.

The jurors warned local authorities they should not remain indifferent toward these conditions, and declared that unless legislation was enacted to make labor organizations "amenable to the laws which govern business generally," no relief might be expected.

N. Y. Farm Bureaus Elect H. P. King Head

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 18 (AP)—Herbert P. King of Trumansburg was re-elected president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation as the twenty-second annual convention ended Nov. 11 with attention focused on the state's troublesome dairy problem.

Holton V. Noyes, State Agricultural Commissioner, and Homer S. Rolfe, president of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, joined in pleading for unity among the dairy farmers and a fair trial for the Rogers-Allen Milk Price-Fixing Law.

Mr. Rolfe told the delegates that "no permanent plan for the dairy industry can be built on misinformation, and there's plenty of that in the dairy industry today." He termed formation of the bargaining agency "the most progressive act in dairy farming in a quarter of a century."

Mr. Noyes asserted that "non-cooperation is the fundamental and underlying cause of the largest part of New York's milk problem." He said that although he opposed the Rogers-Allen law (permitting producer-dealer negotiations by groups to fix prices) before its enactment, his opinion was that "it should have a fair and honest trial" because "it might be made workable."

'Plain People' Honor Earle for School Aid

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 18 (AP)—A committee of Pennsylvania "plain people" has given Gov. George H. Earle a basket filled with farm products as an expression of their gratitude for preserving their "little red schoolhouses."

The Governor recently ordered reopened ten one-room schoolhouses in East Lampeter township which had been abandoned in favor of a consolidated school.

Four Rifts Embroil Americas In Year After Buenos Aires

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—four international disputes are disturbing the placidity of the Western Hemisphere less than a year after the 21 American republics signed peace pacts at Buenos Aires.

In each controversy, the United States has assumed, or sought to assume, a mediatory role in an effort to alleviate strained relations regarded here as potential threats to all-American harmony.

The latest of these disputes—and the only one to originate since the Buenos Aires conference—is that between the Dominican Republic and Haiti over the alleged wholesale slaying of Haitian laborers employed in the former country.

At the request of the President of Haiti, President Roosevelt has joined the governments of Cuba and Mexico in offering the services of the United States as a mediator.

His proposal received an unexpected setback Tuesday, however, when the Dominican President, who had not requested outside mediation, asked for a "clarification." The Dominican Government had contended hitherto that the situation was a domestic matter which it was investigating.

On another front, the United States already is engaged with Costa Rica and Venezuela in an effort to mediate the "postage stamp" boundary dispute between Honduras and Nicaragua.

This controversy, dating back to 1906, became critical recently when Nicaragua issued an air-mail stamp picturing the map of that country as including territory which Honduras claims.

Still awaiting a settlement also are the long-standing disputes between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Chaco Territory and between Ecuador and Peru over the location of their common frontier.

For almost two years, Bolivia and Paraguay have operated under an armistice which temporarily ended their war for possession of the Gran Chaco. A special conference, in which the United States is a participant, is still striving for a permanent peace, but the two countries have not resumed diplomatic relations.

The Ecuadorean-Peruvian boundary dispute originated 116 years ago. Hopes for a final settlement are centered in the activities of boundary commissions from both countries which have been in session in Washington for more than a year.

Verdict on Brazil Withheld

(Continued from Page 1)

El Diaro Ilustrado, which should be read in the light of its position as an ultra-conservative daily in Santiago, emphasized that the event should be classified as a "declaration of dictatorship."

The writer added that "from our republican and democratic standpoint, the Brazilian occurrences can be juged as merely emergency measures, justifiable only in certain cases of acute internal crisis, but we can never admit these measures to be converted into permanent systems of government." The words "these measures" referred to the alleged corporative tendency and the "we" was used in its fullest continental sense—a significant reaction for a newspaper which hitherto certainly has not been openly hostile to authoritarianism.

Argentine Press Cautious

The Argentine press was most cautious in approaching the subject. La Nacion of Buenos Aires, conservative-inclined, affirmed that Argentina would be firm in its support of democratic and liberal principles, as these had built up the grandeur of the country. In an editorial it also coupled the terms of "authority and liberty," which were not inconsistent with democracy, it inferred. La Prensa, independent and the South American daily of largest circulation, attacked the anti-comintern pact and opposed the adhesion of South American nations.

Denunciation of the "holy alliance" of Germany, Japan and Italy has been most evident in Argentina, but there has been no enthusiasm for it anywhere. Communism appears to be recognized as an individual problem for each state to tackle its own way. The police pact concerted between several states is not aimed specifically at communists. Its idea is to restrict the infiltration of "undesirables" of all kinds. The general opinion is that no southern government, not even that of Brazil, will adhere formally to the anti-Red drive of the totalitarian states. The fears expressed in the United States and Europe are scoffed at.

Comments in Peru on the Brazilian changes were favorable, but it must be remembered that the press is largely controlled by the Benavides Government in that country. La Prensa, El Universal and La Cronica, Lima dailies, approved the definition of "corporative democracy" and considered it "not inconsistent with the Pan-American spirit."

El Mercurio, of Santiago, a century-old liberal daily which has recently gravitated more to the Right, refused to accept the European description of a "fascist blow" as applied to the Brazilian change. It was a mere coincidence, it said, that the new charter followed closely on the anti-communist pact. It thought Brazil was headed for a transformation process similar to that of Portugal.

Brazil's Own Problem

Officials, where they have consented to express "unofficial" views, have emphasized the essential Brazilian character of the problem. One pointed out that the history of Brazil, as a Republic, only goes back a little beyond the present century, and that the country does not possess the great political parties, backed by tradition and the power of public opinion, as exist in neighboring republics. In other words, Brazil has not definitely acquired the "democratic rhythm."

These are some of the views which have first come to the surface here. But the main attitude is the unusual South American one of "watchful waiting," mixed with impatient perplexity. Washington is looked to for a lead, but Washington, maybe, is also waiting. Argentina, never reluctant to give a continental lead, if possible, has been the quietest of all so far. The dominant impression, therefore, is that all sides are holding back from expressions that might complicate matters and make the situation still more puzzling. Ordinarily, it does not take very long to get the true perspective of a South American revolutionary event.

Union Sees Threat To Tenant Farmers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Representatives of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union told Department of Agriculture officials yesterday that many southern cotton growers were planning to evict tenants and sharecroppers and operate plantations with day labor next year.

H. L. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn., secretary of the union, declared that the plans, if carried out, would deny tenants and sharecroppers benefits of the Government's crop adjustment program.

The union representatives laid their complaints before H. R. Tolley, agricultural adjustment administrator.

Mr. Mitchell said that many plantation owners in Arkansas and adjoining states were buying their tenants' share of this year's cotton crop with the idea of collecting and retaining the full price-adjustment payments to be made from $130,000,000 appropriated by Congress.

AAA officials said they told Mr. Mitchell that plantation owners would be required to share these payments with tenants and sharecroppers regardless of whether they operated on a day labor basis next year.

Marine Insurance Rates Cut in London

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—British marine insurance underwriters made sharp reductions today in war risk rates on shipping both to the Orient and to the western Mediterranean. The reduction was believed due to transfer of Chinese-Japanese hostilities away from the Shanghai area and the virtual end of "piracy" in the Mediterranean accompanied by an easier political situation in Europe.

Rates for cargoes bound to or from Shanghai were cut to five shillings ($1.25) for each hundred pounds ($500) of value whereas a month ago the rate was two pounds ($10). The Mediterranean rate was reduced from seven shillings sixpence ($1.87) to five shillings.

Pennsylvania Finds Courts 'Up to Date'

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18 (AP)—In what was called the first survey of state courts of record in the United States, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court announced yesterday that the Commonwealth's courts are "reasonably up-to-date" in civil cases.

"In more than two-thirds of the State's 67 counties there is either no unfinished business remaining in the hands of the judges, or the cases heard and argued, awaiting decision, refer only to current matters," Chief Justice John W. Kephart said in submitting the report.

The survey "is the first undertaking of its kind in the judicial history of this Commonwealth, or, as we understand, in any state in the Union," Justice Kephart added.

"However, we regret to say that there are, in some counties, in the hands of some judges, cases that have been argued from six months to over six and a half years ago, which have not been disposed of."

Soviet Names Envoys

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Government went outside its diplomatic service today in choosing envoys to Latvia and Estonia. I. S. Zotoff, professor of political economy, was named minister to Latvia and Kuzma Nikitin, Teachers' College professor, became minister to Estonia.

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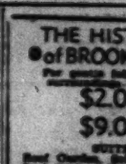
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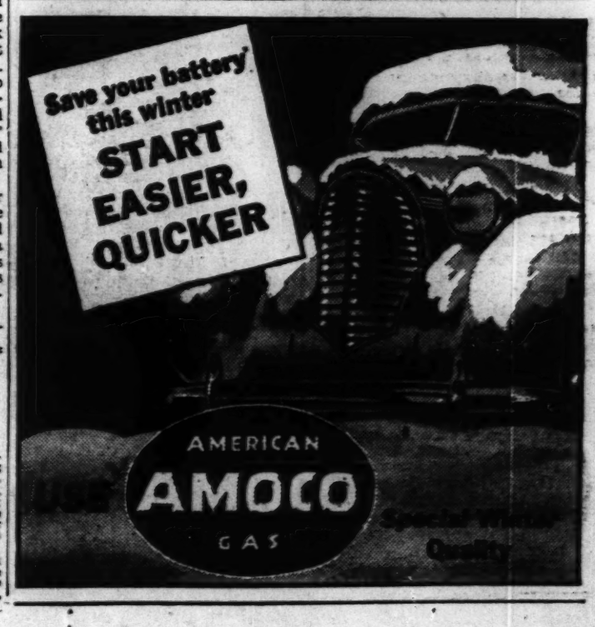

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Earle Takes Plaque to Sweden In Tercentenary Colonial Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 18—Preliminary to observance of the three-hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Swedes to America to establish a permanent settlement in Pennsylvania, Governor and Mrs. George H. Earle and a party of Keystone State citizens left New York today aboard the steamship Drottningholm, of the Swedish-American Line, for Gothenberg, Sweden, where the Governor will present two memorial plaques to the Swedish Government.

Inscriptions on the plaques tell the story of the observance. They read:

In the year 1624, King Gustavus Adolphus took steps for Swedish colonization in the New World. In the reign of Quen Christina, under direction of her chancellor, Count Axel Oxenstierna, there was sent in 1637 from the port of Gothenburg in Swedish ships the Kalmar Nyckel and the Fogel Grip, the first expedition to plant the colony of New Sweden along the banks of the Delaware river, thus establishing the foundation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In grateful commemoration this tablet is presented to His Majesty the King and his people of Sweden by the people of Pennsylvania and dedicated by their Governor, George H. Earle, titular successor to Johann Printz, first Governor of New Sweden.

Descendant of Settler

Governor Earle is a descendant of Lars Huling, settler along the banks of the Delaware river in 1638. Two other members of the Governor's party trace their forebears to the Swedes. They are Frank W. Melvin, president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and Samuel W. Scott, director of safety of the State.

The party expects to land in Gothenberg on Nov. 28, when Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf representing the King, will receive the plaques.

In the party with Governor and Mrs. Earle are: Miss Mary W. McKenzie, secretary to Mrs. Earle; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Wickersham, Maj.-Gen. Edward C. Shannon, Lieutenant-Commander Joseph A. Cunningham, Lieutenant - Commander William Gorton, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Col. Camille Vinet, chief of the Pennsylvania aeronautics bureau, Chief Justice and Mrs. John W. Kephart, Mr. Melvin, Mr. Scott, Mrs. A. Mitchell Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. M. Chandler, Norman Macauley, assistant secretary to the Governor, Cornelius Haggerty of Philadelphia, member of the Board of Tax Revision, and Dr. J. Bailey Browder of Washington, D. C., father of Mrs. Earle.

The Governor and his party expect to return to the United States aboard the steamship Kungsholm, of the Swedish-American Line, on Dec. 7.

Confer on Celebration

Last month the Swedish minister to the United States, W. Bostrom, conferred with Governor Earle on arrangements for the celebration next year of the three hundredth anniversary of the first Swedish settlement in the state in what is now Delaware county. Pennsylvania and Sweden plan a joint celebration then, and it is expected that the Crown Prince will visit this country and take part in the observance.

The Swedish minister is the second representative designated by the Swedish Government to confer with Governor Earle relative to the celebration. Last May, Dr. Birger Brinck, editor of the Stockholm Tidingen, came to the United States aboard the German zeppelin Hindenburg and was a victim of that disaster.

The State Assembly recently passed a measure to acquire Tinicum township and plans are in progress to improve the several thousand acres in the district, including Tinicum Island, on the Delaware river. Restoration will be under direction of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.

Buildings of the Corinthian Yacht club are on the spot where the first settlement in Pennsylvania was made. A monument erected by the Swedish Colonial Society was unveiled there on June 14, 1923.

Settlement Founded

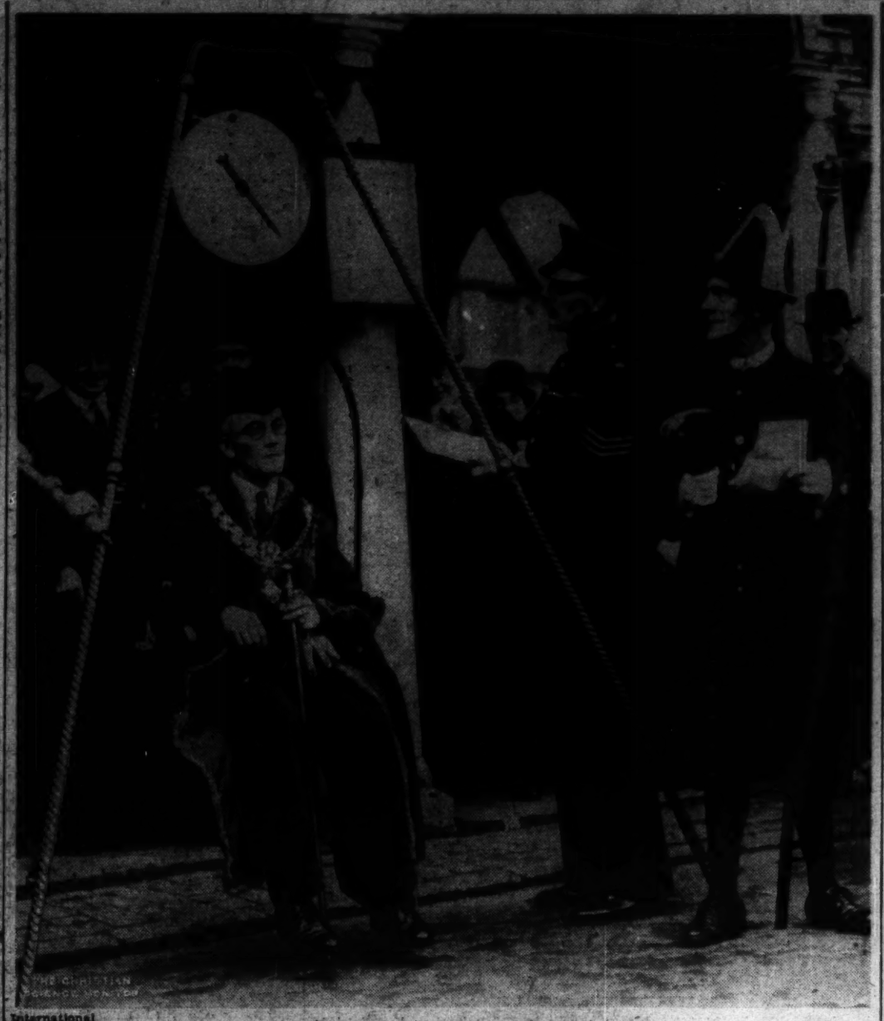
Col. John Printz, Swedish military officer who was knighted for his important part in the Thirty Years War, brought the first Swedes to Pennsylvania. Soon after his arrival Governor Printz built a mansion on Tinicum Island called Printz Hof, or Printz Hall. The structure was two stories high and constructed of hewn logs. Several fireplaces and ovens were made of bricks imported from Sweden. The house had glass windows, a library and contained every convenience of that period. It stood for about 160 years, when it was destroyed by fire. Persons interested in restoration of the settlement plan to reconstruct the Printz house in accord with recorded descriptions.

A settlement was made on the Schuylkill river under direction of a Swedish engineer assigned to do the work by Printz. Log houses were constructed on the east bank of the river, near its mouth and a small fort was erected. Historians say this was the first authentic occupancy by Europeans of the site upon which Philadelphia now stands. In April, 1638, the first colony of Swedish people arrived on the western banks of the Delaware river. The settlement was called New Sweden.

New Sweden also was known as Wicacoa and here the first white settlers in Pennsylvania founded homes in the western world.

The first Swedish settlement took place 44 years before William Penn came to America.

Tinicum is, therefore, held by historians to be on a par with Jamestown and Plymouth as the birthplace of America.


International

The Mayor Weighs In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGH WYCOMBE, Eng.—Tradition still plays an important role in the civic ceremonies of this ancient town in Buckinghamshire. Councillor A. J. Gibbs was recently installed as mayor, and the old custom of weighing the town's chief magistrate was followed. Here Mr. Gibbs is shown being weighed by a police sergeant while the town crier stands by to announce the results.

Farmers' Union Wants U. S. To Seize Industry

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 18 (AP)—The National Farmers Union demanded today Government "repossession" of virtually all industry and business and "just distribution of wealth produced."

Amid cheers, the convention overwhelmingly adopted by voice vote last night a resolution empowering its national officers to "form a strong, militant farmer-labor alliance to accomplish the proposals."

The resolution, introduced by the retiring director, W. C. Irby, Jacksonville, Ala., asked passage of a law to enable the Federal Government to "repossess" all banks, railroads, trust and insurance companies, mines, factories and all other resources. Farms were not mentioned.

The resolution provided that the wealth be held "in trust for the benefit of the people," and asked legislation limiting individual wealth to $500,000.

The convention voted to seek an agreement with organized labor providing that the Farmers Union would demand union-produced goods if the labor unions would demand farm union-label goods.

On present farm problems the convention favored legislation for an ever-normal granary, commodity loans on a basic production needed to maintain prices and soil conservation.

Food, Then Autos

Autos rank second only to food in family budgets in 24 towns of the western states, the department of agriculture reports.

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Turkey Lollypops ..... each 5c
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National Grange Urges Tax Reforms

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 18—Still at work on its major task, that of drafting recommendations in behalf of 800,000 Grangers for the new federal farm bill, the National Grange adopted some 30 resolutions in one day here.

They included a tax reform program with more burden on the incomes and a graduated land tax which would favor small holdings; appeals for better support of agricultural education; a plank for the tenant farmer; approval of the Rural Electrification Administration program and a request for more; an extensive peace program; a demand for crop insurance; requests for changes in certain policies of the administration; and a criticism of alleged Farm Bureau extension service tie-ups.

While the Farm Bureau was not mentioned by name in the resolution, Grange officials did not conceal the fact that their complaint was directed against alleged practices of this organization. They insisted, however, that they were not attacking the Farm Bureau itself, but a specific policy. Three fourths of the state Grange masters here, it is claimed, are also Farm Bureau members.

What they did not say in the resolution, but what has been heard in many a private conversation, is the charge that county agents, who are paid partly by the Government and partly by the state, have solicited memberships for the Farm Bureau, and have given some services exclusively to that organization.

Claim Coercion Used

Others claim that benefit checks have been withheld until farmers joined the Farm Bureau. C. C. Coggswell, master of the Kansas Grange, who introduced the resolution, made some such charges before the Senate committee hearing in Topeka last October. He claims he knows many Farm Bureau members who disapprove the practices he condemns as much as he does.

There were no Farm Bureau officials here to make any reply to these charges, made unofficially.

The resolution on this subject put the Grange on record as favoring the divorcement of the extension department from any farm organization and the making of its services available to all farmers and to all farm organizations on an equal basis.

One other complaint the Grange had to make to the Administration. "Why isn't the $14,000,000 set aside for vocational education under the George-Deen bill being paid in salaries and otherwise; the Grange wanted to know. None of these funds has been distributed to the states, it said, and it asked that its executive committee find out "the cause of the delay in carrying out the mandates of Congress."

Urges Balanced Budget

On the other hand, it approved other administrations, notably REA in encouraging development of cooperatives for rural lines and keeping control in hands of members, and asked for more funds for these projects. Then it had a number of requests to make of Congress.

Please balance the budget, one resolution said in effect. To help bring in funds to do this, it proposed sweeping away certain income tax exemptions. It favored also elimination of overlapping governmental agencies, not a new plank for the Grange but still a timely one. On tax reform the Grange had a good deal to say.

"We believe that the greater part of our taxes should come from taxing incomes, particularly the incomes in the higher brackets," its declaration held. It asked for "classification of all property, recognising the fact that income-bearing property should pay proportionately more than non-income bearing property, and a policy of discouraging exemptions."

It favored "a graduated land tax, or in lieu of that a substantial income tax with land offsets for the family-sized farm."

Education got consideration in several resolutions, in which appeals were made for better support for land grant colleges and vocational agriculture in high schools. To give people more information on the detrimental effects of liquor and narcotics, public schools were urged to teach these subjects and the Government was asked to give them the widest publicity.

Opposes Slot Machines

Another resolution asked legislation against slot machines, pin-ball games, and other gambling devices harmful to youth.

A more generalized resolution on farm tenancy was adopted this year than last. Striking out some qualifying words, the convention asked simply for "sound legislation which will make it possible for tenant farmers to become homeowners."

The Chicago Board of Trade got a criticism from the Grange. Terming speculation in grain futures gambling, the convention voted to continue strenuous opposition to the practice and urged strict enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act.

Then it put in a request for an amendment to the Farm Loan Act setting up a bipartisan board to control the Farm Credit Administration, the board to serve staggered terms.

"It is imperative that the cooperative credit system which is under the supervision of the FCA be freed from future uncertainties of administration," the resolution declared.

Seven separate resolutions on peace were endorsed. Out of them the Grange evolved a single one, reaffirming in most points last year's resolution, but asking specifically for stronger neutrality legislation and a capital and labor draft in time of war, should war occur.

Juvenile Granges

Juvenile granges, which start youngsters in this organization and train them for later membership in the adult fraternity, were organized or reorganized in 24 states last year, Mrs. Fred. J. Freestone, chairman of the committee on the Juvenile Grange, reported.

"The type of work done by the majority of Juvenile Granges continues to be outstanding," said Mrs. Freestone. "Young people who belong to them learn to work together, to think of others, and to love the country and its beauties."

Home economics committees aided Grange activities in a great variety of ways, reported Mrs. Eldona O. Ferguson, chairman. Reading reports state by state, she told how these committees of women members had improved Grange halls by putting up draperies and other decorations; how they had carried on campaigns for home and home ground beautification, for safety, and other community causes; how they went out and got members for their local Granges; how they raised money for Grange work and for scholarships.

The Grange itself received a gift. A suitcase brought in by R. H. Miller, master of Olney Grange, in Maryland, was opened and an antique silver service was placed before the officers, a gift of the Olney Grange members. Sixty-four years ago this same set had been purchased by the National Grange and presented to one of its founders, Oliver Hudson Kelley, and Mrs. Kelley on their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. Later it passed into other hands, but this year the Olney Grange bought it and has now returned it to the national organization for placing in the restored home of Mr. Kelley, a Grange memorial project at Elk River, Minn.

$1,500,000 in Whale Oil Ordered Confiscated

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Department of Commerce ordered confiscation of a $1,500,000 cargo of whale oil if landed in this country by the Norwegian whaler, Charles Racine.

The oil was processed on the American ship Ulysses near Australia and could only be carried to this country by an American ship, officials said. American ships at sea are classified as American ports under the law restricting trade between American ports to American ships. The Charles Racine has been anchored off the Virginia Capes since Sunday, while owners sought a legal method of unloading the oil.

Brazil Turns to Radio

Brazil is one of the best markets for radio receiving sets. It is estimated that imports since the beginning of the year have averaged between 6500 and 7000 sets a month.

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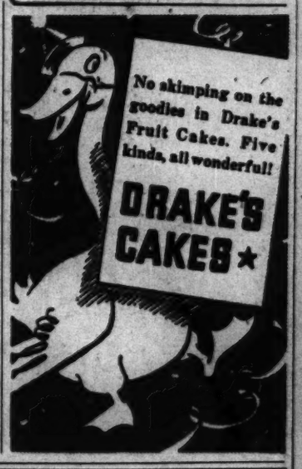

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Sift flour and salt together. Add ⅓ of Spry to flour. Cut in Spry until mixture is as fine as meal. Easy as can be with triple-creamed Spry! Add remaining Spry and continue cutting until particles are size of a navy bean. No need to chill ingredients, yet Spry pastry is the most flaky and tender you ever tasted! Sprinkle milk, 1 tablespoon at a time, over mixture. With a fork, work lightly together until a dough is formed.
Roll dough into a rectangle about 10 x 12 inches and ⅛-inch thick. Spread with butter, then with sliced apples. Mix sugar, spices and salt. Sprinkle over apples. Mix honey and lemon juice and pour over apples. Roll like jelly roll and seal edge of dough. Place in 12 x 7½ x 2-inch baking dish greased with Spry. Prick roll with fork. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 30 to 40 minutes. And remember, only Spry can give you such wonderfully tender, flaky pastry as this! Serve warm. Serves 8.
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Wallace Loosens Key Log In Congress Farm Bill Jam

(Continued from Page 1)

program, on one hand, and desires of a growing number of Congressmen to shove everything else aside in favor of business aid.

Symbol of Opposition

There was nothing new in the fact of Senator Bailey's attack. He has opposed regularly most New Deal measures and symbolises the opposition of southern conservatives, one of the major elements in Congress as now constituted. But he brought together the new feeling of revolt in this hitherto minority group engendered by the business recession, and the mounting indignation against a tax which the same group fought bitterly when first proposed. Senator Bailey is a cool, relentless and effective speaker. He was one of the few men who could handle Senator Huey Long. His attack ranged over most of the New Deal, administering hearty blows right and left, and touching the anti-lynching bill only incidentally. Meanwhile, advocates of the anti-lynching bill sat silent, confident of their majority, and biding their time. If the bill is replaced by the farm bill next week, it automatically will bob up again when the farm bill is settled. Even southern Senators now feel the law will pass.

Meanwhile, accurate long-range forecasts on the course of Congress were as difficult as at the start of the session. In some quarters the revolt of the "business-aid" group was considered likely to block action on every one of the President's four points and prevent important legislation emerging from the extra session, except for tax changes.

Present Situation

The present situation on the four matters of farm relief, wages and hours, reorganization and natural resources planning follows:

1. **Farm Relief** — Senate bill promised next week; House committee still deadlocked, but shows signs of agreement on compromise bill involving compulsory features.
2. **Reorganization**—Bill blocked in Senate by anti-lynching bill filibuster.
3. **Wages and Hours** — More than half of the 218 signatures necessary to discharge pending bill from Rules Committee have been received and the House Labor Committee voted, 19 to 2, to press its bill, which, in different form, already has passed the Senate. Bill could not come up under the discharge petition route before Dec. 13.
4. **Regional Planning**—Nothing done.

The House session Wednesday ranged from a fight over Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy to an attack by Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts on importation of Czechoslovakian shoes.

As to the repeal of the undistributed profits tax, Senator Alva B. Adams of Colorado, a Democratic conservative, has introduced a rider to the pending bill to repeal the publicity section of the income tax law, calling for a modification of the tax. Senator Harrison, however, objects to this device.

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The Spoils System: A Growing Challenge to Government

What Is Civil Service?

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Civil service, used interchangeably with the merit system, aims at supplying a competent and protected public service, in which positions will be deemed to be posts of honor. It involves the selection of men and women on the basis of merit, ascertained by competitive examinations, graded without regard to party affiliations. Ideally, it embraces a commission or personnel administrator, an examining board, a registration list, provisions for promotion, probation, classifying of positions, retirement and, above all, protection in office during good behaviour. Today the so-called "second civil service reform movement" seeks an extended and improved merit system that will not only "keep the rascals out" but will recruit and retain the best possible men.

Patronage and spoils allude to the almost unique American practice of filling offices by political appointments. Jobs are regarded as the spoils of victory, the "hand-outs" by which politicians reward zealous workers and hold the party together. The spoils system causes a disorganising shakeup of the machinery of government every four years; its is a cynical performance that sows the seeds of distrust and suspicion in the public thought; it attests the backwardness of the American civil service in comparison with such nations as England, where no member of Parliament would think of dictating the appointment of an administrative official. Under spoils and patronage the nation enjoys no assurance that its servants will not address their loyalty to the party rather than to the public; it has no assurance that competent men will be selected for the job.

There are only about 300 major policy-making positions in the Federal Government's executive branch. Ideally these positions alone should be refilled after an election—the more than 800,000 other executive employees would be permitted to continue their special tasks uninterrupted. As it is, hundreds of thousands are replaced at every turnover of party rule.

(Continued from Page 1)

the 1880's after President Garfield was assassinated by a disappointed office-seeker.

"The question of good administration has become vital enough to the safety of democratic government to warrant the public in dealing with politicians solely on the basis of their civil service record," Mr. Kaplan averred.

Women Support Merit

The National League of Women Voters has already issued the record of legislators' civil service votes on certain vital measures. Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia took the almost unprecedented step of invading the home state of Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee to denounce that Senator for his part in bottling up the bill that would have placed presidential postmasters under the classified service.

The greatly augmented bodies working for civil service reform have thus adopted practical action and nothing is, perhaps, more indicative of the national determination to stamp out the venality and arrogance of rewarding party workers with government jobs.

The present mobilization of public opinion behind the reform and extension of the merit system appears to spring from two basic considerations.

First, from the swift and relentless breakdown of the merit system in the last five years.

Second, from the grave threat of such a breakdown to the nation itself, due to the vast extension of governmental functions to a point where, virtually all authorities agree, only the most competent civil service-protected personnel can function successfully.

Administration's Record

The Administration's record on civil service discloses the debasement of this service to a point where four out of every 10 government employees owe their positions to spoils and patronage—in 1933, only two out of 10 were so indebted. The percentage of civil service coverage has lapsed from 80 per cent to 63 per cent. The 75th Congress made wholesale exemptions, not only for temporary agencies but for permanent ones, such as the Federal Housing Administration. It even invaded the area where civil service prevailed.

Admittedly there has been some adoption of improved methods where the merit system exists; such agencies as the Reclamation Bureau and the TVA have done their best to develop a career service. It is widely conceded that the President has been comparatively non-partisan in appointments to his Cabinet and Brain-Trust, and that he has put his shoulder belatedly to the wheel of civil service reform with constantly growing vigor.

Some extenuation may lie in the fact that there was need for speed in setting up the emergency agencies, but, unfortunately, spoils and patronage were used for the cynical purpose of building strong political machines in local, state and national governments. Indeed, the Democratic National Committee, through a system of political clearances, presided from 1933 to 1935 over the distribution of 200,000 jobs, thousands of which could have been filled from the registration lists of the Civil Service Commission. The record of spoils and patronage reached an alarming nadir with the 75th Congress, which permitted the spoilsman to hold sway from the vast kingdom of social security to the petty principality of the seventh World's Poultry Congress. Nothing was too big or too small; nothing was too permanent or too ephemeral for the spoilsman.

New Demands in Government

This routing of the merit system constitutes a national crisis largely because the modern undertakings of government have necessitated a type of service that demands superlative efficiency instead of one diluted by the inefficiency of spoils.

The Government has expended within the last five years the fabulous sum of $42,000,000,000. It has collected $23,000,000,000. It has incurred a deficit of more than $16,000,000,000.

The Government has set itself up as a landlord, a banker, a buyer and seller of wheat, corn and cotton, a contractor, an engineer, a manufacturer and seller of electric power, a philanthropist of unequalled magnitude, an insurance company, a theatrical producer, a labor organizer, a regulator of business—all in addition to the normal functions of government.

Further Increase in Jobs

The Government may ultimately add a bloc of possibly 225,000 employees of the social security administration to its complement of 800,000 workers—another army of employees almost equal to those in the post office department. Social Security administrators deny that their pay rolls will bulk so large, but many observers think differently.

From first to last this greatest of all business concerns, the American Government, its good work notwithstanding, has been disorganized and is being discredited by the scramble of office-seekers and the exploits of the spoilsman, who have overlooked nothing from Passamaquoddy in Maine to the Virgin Islands. The public is aroused today, not merely because of an academic or numerical impairment of the civil service standards, but rather because of calamitous consequences that may follow if reforms are not accomplished. Indications of these consequences force themselves daily upon the public consciousness.

There are the costs in waste and incompetent administration estimated to run into, at least, $1,000,000,000 a year when city, state and federal costs are considered. In an article devoted exclusively to a breakdown of these costs, it will be disclosed that patronage in one state and in the administration of one agency cost the public $7,000,000.

There is the present flight from the service of the Government of competent men who see neither a secure career nor adequate compensation in public office. The politically appointed hang on. Washington is growing alarmed at this development which threatens to strip it of first-rate men unless an adequate career service is swiftly enacted into law.

There are the constant delays and breakdowns in administration. The newly appointed Bituminous Coal Commission is said to have argued over patronage right up to the start of the heating season, while its regulations of the coal industry were held up.

There is the constant stalling of the government machinery, the subsequent commissioning of a trouble-shooter to do a repair job and then another possible collapse. As a case in point, note the assignment of Frank McNinch to clean house for the Federal Communications Commission. While there are many reasons for these breakdowns, spoils vastly complicate the problem.

There is the ceaseless theft of time imposed by job seekers upon the people's representatives. Cases can be multiplied such as the one in which 12 judges argued for a week over the appointment of a $1600-a-year man, while their crowded dockets went unattended.

Administration Is Key

The dangers inherent in the present state of personnel in the civil service have so penetrated the consciousness of the more sober elements of the Administration that Senator James F. Byrnes stated:

"The success or failure of the National Government has now come to rest not alone upon the wisdom of the major policies that are enacted into law, but fully as much upon the skill and effectiveness with which these policies are carried into operation through administration. The weak link in American Government is unquestionably administration."

Unless a valid career system is adopted and extended even to the under secretaries, civil service reformers foresee grave threats to the administration of the vast government program, to government credit and to the honor and prestige of the Government. They, moreover, foresee in the expected 225,000 social security workers the possible creation of a new spoils incubus similar to that which has encumbered the postoffice department for nearly a century.

Reorganization Program

Under the President's reorganization program, bills have been drafted both to reform and extend civil service. In addition the Ramspeck bill would permanently include first, second and third class postmasters under the merit system. Invariably, when politicians have exempted positions from the civil service, they have sought to justify their action on the grounds that the civil service system, as it exists, is bad. The opportunity is herein afforded for the Administration both to establish a better civil service and to bring virtually all the employees under its standards.

The present measures may possess loopholes and unwise provisions—most civil service authorities criticize them on this score. The public, however, which has been polled as 88 per cent for the merit system, shows every sign of demanding that the present Congress draft a merit law that will give the United States a career service equal to that of Great Britain, or at least equal to the scope of the projects now being undertaken by the Government.

The Record

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are today 836,173 employees in the executive branch of the Federal Government as compared with 578,000 in 1923. Yet the number of employees in civil service has increased only from 471,161, to 513,000. Those outside the merit system have increased from 110,970 to 316,000.

Congress in its 1933 and 1934 sessions created almost 200,000 new positions for the spoilsmen, exempting virtually all the new emergency agencies from civil service.

Congress did better in 1935 and 1936 and returned in some measure to the merit system.

In 1936 President Roosevelt struck an important blow for civil service when he issued an executive order decreeing that the 14,000 first, second and third class postmasters (traditional patronage appointees) should be selected by examinations, the top man to be chosen.

Early in 1937 the Ramspeck post-office bill, which would enact the President's order into permanent law and bring the 14,000 presidential postmasters under civil service, passed the House.

In January, 1937, President Roosevelt accepted the Brownlow Committee's recommendation that civil service be extended upward, outward and downward.

Despite presidential pressure, which was strong at the beginning of the last session, the Seventy-fifth Congress chalked up one of the worst spoils records in the history of that body—even innovating a scheme for senatorial confirmation of employees receiving more than $5000 a year.

At adjournment the Senate had bottled up the Ramspeck post-office bill.

As the Seventy-fifth Congress convenes in special session the Ramspeck bill is still pending. So are the Mead and Byrnes bills, providing for the reform and extension of civil service.

Japanese 'Warn' Brussels

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18 (AP)—Japan would regard as a hostile act by the countries concerned any decision by the Brussels Conference to accede to China's appeal for material aid in the Far Eastern conflict, highly placed Japanese circles said yesterday.

If the Brussels Conference of 19 countries decides upon aid to China, as asked by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France and conference delegate, these circles said, Japan would have to consider the situation "very seriously."

This assertion was seen as reinforcing the forecast that "grave complications" would result from the Brussels declaration criticising Japanese action in China, a forecast voiced Monday by Count Luigi Aldrovandi-Marescotti in casting Italy's negative vote on the declaration.

Japan might, the Japanese informants said, have to exercise her 'right under international law" to blockade the Chinese coast to ships of nations concerned, should the conference decide upon aiding China with supplies.

"It is the Spanish situation reversed," said one Japanese, comparing China with the Valencia Spanish Government and Japan with Spanish Insurgent Gen. Franco's regime.

"In Spain they have set up an elaborate non-intervention committee, but in the Far East everyone seems to think he has the right to interfere. We maintain it should be left to Japan and China alone."

Japan twice has declined to attend the Brussels Conference, called under the Nine Power Treaty which pledges respect for territorial and political integrity of China; has indicated she was determined to settle the conflict only in direct dealings with China, but that she might consider favorably efforts by other interested powers to arrange such direct negotiations.

Dr. Koo Charges Japan Attempting to 'Scare' Brussels Conference

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18 (AP)—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, China's chief delegate at the Brussels Conference, interpreted a Japanese threat of a blockade last night as an attempt to scare the conference powers away from any material help to China.

Japanese quarters had warned that any decision by the conference to fill Dr. Koo's appeal for material aid in the Far Eastern conflict would be regarded by Tokyo as a hostile act by the countries concerned.

The highly placed Japanese declared Japan would have to exercise her "right under international law" to blockade the Chinese coast should the conference decide to send supplies to China.

"It is a bare-faced threat characteristic of the temper of the aggressor," Dr. Koo declared. "It remains to be seen whether the powers represented at the conference will accept dictation from Japan as to what policy they should follow in China."

Japanese sources expressed resentment at what they asserted was a false impression given to the world that 15 of the 19 conferring powers had voted for a declaration which criticized Japan.

Great Britain, these sources declared, cast six of the 15 votes through her dominions. They contended the vote would have appeared far less unanimous had Italy been permitted as many votes against the declaration as Great Britain for it.

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Congress Annihilates Time and Space In 'Notifying' President of Its Session

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—That solemn ceremony—Congress notifying the President that it is in session—turned out to be a piece of national make-believe.

"Since you've asked," said Sergeant-at-Arms Kenneth Romney of the House, "you might as well know the facts—they stopped actually sending word to him a long time ago."

Why go through the motions?

"Oh," said the S. A. A. "They have to. It wouldn't be legal without it."

The ceremony is as pompous as it's ancient. Here's the way they did it Nov. 15.

While the gallery crowds listened intently, Vice-President Garner appointed Senators Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky and Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon as the Mercuries of the Senate.

Over in the House, Speaker William B. Bankhead designated Representatives Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York and Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina to speed the news to President Roosevelt.

The five legislators walked up the aisles of their respective houses, disappeared in the cloakrooms. The Senate recessed for lunch, but after a few minutes Mr. Rayburn reappeared in the House and said:

"The President of the United States has been advised that the House of Representatives is in session."

Visitors, startled by the speed, gasped.

That's all there is to it.

But back to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

"Don't they even telephone him?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, a little sadly, "they don't even do that any more."

Time was when the committee used to gallop to the White House and back on horses.

Black Faces New Move For High Court Ouster

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Robert Gray Taylor of Media, Penna., appeared before the Supreme Court yesterday for the second time seeking to file a brief questioning the right of Associate Justice Hugo L. Black to sit on the bench. The court last Monday denied his petition for permission to file a brief expressing his views.

In his new motion, Mr. Taylor, who describes himself as chairman of the Philadelphia Court Plan Committee, said the court should decide whether Mr. Justice Black "perjured" himself in taking a judicial oath "in certain material respects diametrically opposed to his prior irrevocable oath to the Ku Klux Klan."

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Economic Accord Presented as Key To World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17—An approach to the problem of world peace through economic co-operation was urged at a two-day institute sponsored here by the World Peace Council of Kansas City.

In its formal consideration of this means of replacing international rivalries and strife with co-operative effort, the council was led by economists, bankers and educators in formal speeches and panel discussions. A principal speaker was Miss Jeannette Rankin of Missoula, Mont., who as the first woman elected to the House of Representatives voted against the resolution declaring war on Germany, in 1917. Miss Rankin said the United States must stop preparing for war.

Sees Drift to War

"Congress is drifting toward war," she asserted, "but public opinion can swerve it from that course. We must crystallize and organize public opinion on the subject of peace, and focus it on legislation. Not that legislation will keep us out of war, but it is a way of measuring public opinion."

Miss Rankin asserted there would be no war of the proportions of the World War, if other nations knew the United States would not help either side with money or men.

Dr. William E. Diez of Chicago, a midwestern representative of the League of Nations Association, called for more positive peace action than neutrality legislation alone.

Dr. Diez offered a four-point program for peace, which included strengthening of the neutrality law, increased public interest in maintaining peace, support for reciprocal trade agreements and lowered tariff barriers, and the promotion of consultations among nations.

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Tokyo Eyes Indo-China

PARIS, Nov. 18 (AP)—Japan has long kept a careful eye on the French Indo-China Railway and its particular interest at the moment concerns railway shipments that are circumventing Japan's naval blockade of the Chinese coast.

The reported restrictions on the Indo-China-Yunnan railroad are believed to have been in effect since Oct. 13.

Japan's domination of Manchoukuo and North China make shipment of supplies to China by the Trans-Siberian railway a long arduous task. Thus the 859-mile French line to Yunnan takes added importance for it reaches to the capital of Yunnan Province, not far from the Yangtse River basin.

The railway, with its Lungchow spur, taps the commerce of four rich southern provinces—Kwangsi, Kweichow, Kwangtung and Yunnan—which are considered the principal French sphere of influence in China.

From the port of Haiphong, in Tonkin, the northern part of Indo-China, the railroad runs 536 miles to Yunnan and, with its branch to Lungchow, Kwangsi Province, gives France commercial and what amounts to practical political domination of the provinces of Kwangsi, Kweichow, Kwangtung and Yunnan.

The line is primarily a route for valuable commercial trading but can and has been used to keep the war lords of the four provinces under France's thumb simply by delivering arms and munitions to the one that swears friendship with France.

It is completely controlled by French capital and French officials.

According to Tokyo advices, the Japanese contend that since last spring the Chinese have been hurriedly constructing a railway connecting Canton with Indo-China points.

By a Staff Artist

Door to China Closed?

Map Shows Railroad From French Indo-China to Yunnan, With Its Branch to Lungchow, Along Which Arms Shipments to China Are Reported to Have Been Stopped. Hainan Island Is Owned by the Chinese and the French Do Not Wish It to Fall Into Japanese Hands. Britain Is Concerned About Hong Kong

Germany Agrees With Soviets On Consulate Cut

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (AP)—Germany was reported officially today to have agreed to close five consulates in the Soviet Union by Jan. 15, under reciprocal provisions for duplicate representation in the two countries.

The Soviet Union, which gradually has been reducing the consulates of certain nations in Russia, obtained the elimination of the German consulates under a reciprocity agreement which provides for the same numerical representation in each country.

Since the Soviets have consulates only at Hamburg and Königsberg, they had Germany withdraw all but its Kiev and Novosibirsk representatives. This meant the closing of German consulates at Leningrad, Tiflis, Kharkov, Vladisvostok and Odessa.

After similar negotiations, Poland recently closed her Kharkov and Tiflis consulates, leaving posts only at Leningrad, Minsk and Kiev. Recognition of the Japanese consulate at Odessa was withdrawn when Japan refused to close it. Diplomatic sources said that Italy, threatened with the loss of its Odesso consulate, offered to accept a Soviet consulate at Naples.

BERLIN, Nov. 18 (AP)—Reports from Moscow of an agreement to close five German consulates were taken in Berlin as another sign of growing cleavage in German-Soviet relations. Dissolution of the German-Russian Airways Company at the end of 1936, and previous liquidation of the Russo-German Oil Company, were signs of this tendency. In Berlin the feeling grew that Germans in Russia are no longer secure and that probably even consuls could not protect them. German engineers in Russia have been involved in charges of sabotage, and Germans are reported to have been jailed in the Soviet purge of enemies within the state.

Threat to France By Japan Claimed, Officially Denied

PARIS, Nov. 18 (AP)—The French Foreign Office and the Japanese Embassy formally denied today that France had received an "ultimatum" from Japan to cease transporting war materials to China over the French-owned railroad from Indo-China to Yunnan.

Nevertheless, Senator Henry Berenger, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who declared in a speech that Japan had "warned" France, still insisted his statement held good, as he had not used the word "ultimatum."

Foreign office officials said the transportation of war materials through Indo-China had been forbidden "in principle" for "a number of years." They said authorizations for transportation of war materials were given only in "certain cases" through the Governor-General of Indo-China.

"The Governor-General is the sole judge of conditions under which these authorizations might be accorded or refused," officials said.

"Decisions which the Governor-General has taken of late on this subject have not been covered in diplomatic negotiations between France and any foreign power whatsoever."

Senator Berenger had declared that it was no "diplomatic secret" that the Japanese Ambassador had threatened occupation of Indo-Chinese ports and the Chinese Island of Hainan off the coast of France's Asiatic colony if war materials were permitted to pass from Indo-China to the assistance of the Central Chinese Government.

On Tuesday, when it was disclosed that France had banned arms shipments on a French-owned railway connecting northern Indo-China with four southern Chinese provinces, both French officials and the Japanese embassy denied the Tokyo Government had pressed France for the ban. In his speech Senator Berenger said:

"I am not betraying any diplomatic secret when I tell you that the Japanese Ambassador to Paris at the time of the opening of the present hostilities in China informed the French Government that any kind of intervention, even the smallest transport of supplies, would be probably followed by occupation by Japan of the Island of Hainan in the gulf of Tonkin and certain of our Indo-Chinese ports."

Senator Berenger devoted much of his speech to pointing out that France was menaced by conflict on three sides—in Spain, in the Mediterranean and in the Far East.

War Avoidable

Senator Berenger, answering the question posed by his subject, "Can France Avoid War?", said France could stay out of war providing she maintained friendship with Britain, the United States and the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania).

"Aggression would not find France isolated," he said. "France can count on Britain and the Little Entente and perhaps even to a certain extent on the United States."

Turning to France's unpaid war debt to the United States, he said: "In this matter we not always have given proof of good will. . . . We should remember that true alliances are based on loyal fulfillment of obligations."

Not Welcomed by France

Senator Berenger, former Ambassador to the United States, said he was able on his mission to the United States in 1926 to obtain a reduction of France's debt to 100,000,000,000 Poincare francs (about $3,914,576,700). "But this settlement was not welcomed by France."

"The same thing happened later to (former Premier Edouard) Herriot whose ministry fell on that occasion."

Concluding, Senator Berenger advocated:

"Let us have confidence in all our allies and friends outside and consolidate our discipline inside for thus France will work most surely to guarantee her security—that is to say, avoid war.

"But so far as the chance exists to recreate an accord between the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo triangle and the Paris-London-Washington triangle, I affirm all acceptable sacrifices must be made in favor of realization of that chance."

Florida Rendezvous Opened for Writers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGH SPRINGS, Fla.—Authors, artists and composers from several states were represented among groups visiting the Hilltop Writers' Rendezvous, which recently opened in the Suwanee River Valley here. Round table discussions, debates and lectures were held to mark the occasion.

Sophie Jean Irving, poet and composer, and president of the Florida League of Authors, Artists and Composers, was hostess for the occasion.

The object of the colony is to bring together those who are interested in developing and advancing through their own efforts in the field of creative art. It also offers and affords them an audience and opportunity to study the natural and fundamental development through contact with writers and artists, rather than a stilted form of instruction.

Forms Cabinet

By a Staff Artist

M. George Tatarescu
Who Resumes Power as Prime Minister of Roumania

Tatarescu Forms 'Personal Regime' Cabinet for Carol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Nov. 18—Roumania has solved its newest political crisis under terms which appear to mean continuation of the "personal regime" of King Carol.

Prime Minister George Tatarescu, who resigned last Saturday with the expiration of Parliament's four-year term, has succeeded in forming another cabinet. He undertook the task following the failure of a previous attempt by Ion Mihalache leader of the National Peasant Party, undertaken under stipulations said to have been impossible in advance.

The new Tatarescu Cabinet is to prepare for parliamentary elections which are scheduled to take place early next year. As the result of extreme political dissension, the elections are frankly expected to produce one of the most trying periods in current Roumanian history.

Peasant Party Out

Thus, even if the so-called liberal cabinet is successful in the elections, the Government will still find itself opposed by a large group of dissatisfied voters, especially in the ranks of Mihalache's Peasant Party, which is excluded from the present political solution.

King Carol, it is charged, did not leave formation of the cabinet to the leader of the political group enjoying the strongest popular support, but instructed party leaders what kind of cabinet they were to form. Opponents further complain that he did not let popular suffrage determine his decisions, but is resolved himself to determine the decisions of popular suffrage. Prime Minister Tatarescu's mission now is to see that the people vote right—in both meanings of that word. On the other hand, the National Peasant Party, which is the strongest political group in the country, may now launch a violent popular campaign in Roumania with the slogan, "Away with the personal government."

King Carol is a skillful politician, and it is thought that he may succeed in dividing his opponents enough to defeat them.

Cabinet of Liberals

The new cabinet consists almost exclusively of members of the Liberal Party. One new young Liberal minister, Jan Bujoiu, has been appointed.

To cement a relation with Professor Nicholas Iorga's National Democratic Party, Ionescu Sisesti has been added to the cabinet. Two other members of the Iorga Party have been taken into the secretariat; one, Dr. Topa, as under-secretary and another, Prof. Iorga's son Mircea. The advantage which Prime Minister Tatarescu has gained in this concession appears slight, because the National Democratic Party does not enjoy a wide-spread hold upon the masses.

Manolescu Strunga heads the new ministry for the industralization of agrarian products. Radu Irrimescu is the new minister for aviation. Ion Inculetç, who was vice-president of the council in the last cabinet, becomes minister of communications. The former minister of communications, Richard Fraksanovich, becomes minister of interior. M. Pujoui becomes minister of commerce, succeeding Valerian Popp, who becomes minister without portfolio.

Nationalist Pact

Prime Minister Tatarescu was unable to make an agreement which would include former Premier Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod's right wing, pro-German "Roumanian Front" in the cabinet. He did, however, conclude an election agreement with this Nationalist group and is expected to receive their support for his regime in return for a promise of giving them 40 places on the election lists. The limitations in Dr. Vaida-Voevod's following, however, are such that the election deal, may not serve to materially increase the base on which the Tatarescu regime is supported.

Britain Names Trade Agent To Franco Regime in Spain

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Great Britain yesterday named Sir Robert Hodgson as the first British commercial agent to insurgent Spain.

Announcement of the nomination brought an immediate complaint from the Spanish Loyalist Government. Ambassador Pablo de Azcarate y Flores addressed a note to the Foreign Office saying:

"The Spanish Government views this initiative with profound displeasure. . . . It implies abandonment of the policy of abstaining from all official relations with those in revolt against legally established government."

Hungary and Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Nov. 18 — Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya has announced in Parliament that the Hungarian Government has established contact with the Budapest representative of Gen. Francisco Franco's insurgent regime in Spain. This is interpreted as a de facto, though not a de jure, recognition of the Franco Government.

Government circles in Vienna report that Austria is preparing to take a similar step.

By a Staff Artist

Sir Robert Hodgson
Appointed as the First British Commercial Agent to Insurgent Spain

Japan Studies Recognition

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (AP)—An official source today disclosed Japan is preparing to accord official diplomatic recognition to Gen. Francisco Franco's insurgent regime in Spain.

Following upon recognition, it was believed, General Franco would join the anti-Comintern pact, which links Italy, Germany and Japan.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota was reported to have told the Japanese Cabinet that "Germany and Italy informally have made a representation to Japan, asking Japan to recognize General Franco.

"The Foreign Office has been studying the problem. General Franco's policy of fighting a holy war against Communism agrees fully with Japan's policy."

The same official source indicated Germany and Italy, in exchange, would recognize Manchoukuo, Japan's closely controlled state on the Asiatic mainland.

It was believed in some quarters that these diplomatic steps were provided in secret riders attached to the recently expanded anti-Comintern pact, enlarged when Italy adhered to the original German-Japanese agreement.

Nanking Speeds Evacuation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today that if and when the Chinese Government decides to evacuate the capital at Nanking, the American Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson undoubtedly will follow suit so as to insure uninterrupted communication with Chinese officials.

NANKING, Nov. 18 (AP)—The mass evacuation of Nanking gained speed today after an unofficial Government warning to non-combatants to flee from the line of the Japanese advance.

The city, still nominally the seat of Chinese Government, was the national capital in name only. It was being deserted by civilians and Government bureaus as fast as roads, boats, trains, trucks and burdened coolies allowed.

Except for a few senior officials, all government employees had gone or were prepared to leave on short notice if the Japanese westward drive from Shanghai should put Nanking in imminent peril. The Government advised all to go except those whose presence was necessary for defense or essential public services.

Some of the longest trains in Chinese history sped inland to the temporary headquarters assigned to the civil ministries in scattered provincial cities.

President Lin Sen and the five Yuans (councils) in which central authority is vested—executive, legislative, judicial, examination and supervisory Yuan—were proceeding to Chungking, in Szechwan province. Most ministries were being established at Hankow, 300 miles west of Shanghai. The Ministry of Communications, however, was located at Chungsha, south of Hankow, and the Ministry of War at Wuchang, across the Yangtze from Hankow.

German advisers to the Chinese war office were ordered to prepare to flee westward with their families—32 wives and children—and the German embassy staff. A chartered river steamer was ready for them.

The Italian embassy staff and aviation advisers to the Chinese also were preparing to evacuate aboard a steamer. The French held a naval sloop in readiness. The Russians made no plans pending developments.

Meanwhile United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson undertook to obtain pledges of immunity from bombardment for Kwangfoh, near Soochow, so that it may be used as a refugee camp.

Shanghai Damage

SHANGHAI (AP)—More than $6,000,000 and two years of work will be required to repair the streets of the International Settlement, damaged by Chinese-Japanese warfare.

A recent survey by the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council showed destruction in the Settlement war zones of Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtsepoo was so great that even Japanese mechanized army units were unable to use the streets.

Tax collections have fallen off 50 per cent because of the war, leaving the Settlement Treasury with scarcely enough funds for its $250,000 monthly pay roll.

Free Books Aid Alabama Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Records of the Alabama Department of Education indicate that more than 400,000 first, second and third-grade school children have benefited from the free school book plan adopted in 1935.

Department officials estimate that by Oct. 1, 1938, the State will have spent $725,000 for books. An appropriation of $280,000 annually is provided for replacement and for new books as needed. Taxes on snuff and chewing tobacco furnish the chief revenue for this purpose.

Under a contract between the State and the official school book depository in Birmingham, the State gets a refund of 15 per cent of the book sales—10 per cent in cash and 5 in books. In three years the State has received or will have received by Oct. 1 from the depository, cash donations of $72,000 and books worth $36,250.

The free school book law provided that books be provided without charge to first graders in the 1935-36 scholastic year; first and second graders in the following year and the first three grades this year.

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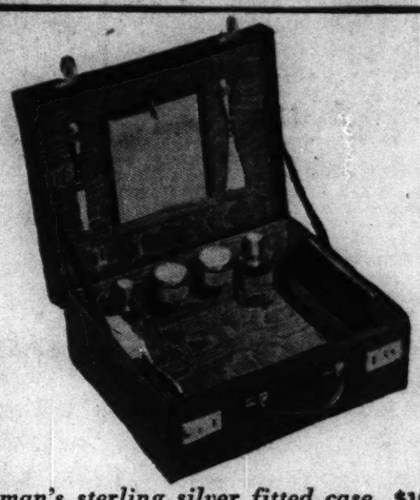

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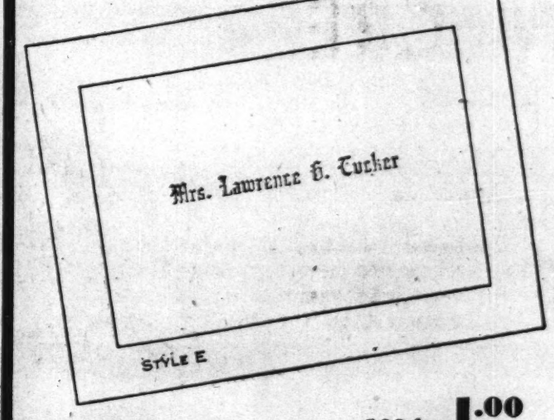

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Pennsylvania to Preserve Ephrata Cloisters as Museum

Relics of social experiments of Revolutionary era will become state property.

Almshouse of Ephrata Cloisters

Hand-Made Baking Implements

Scenes From Old Seventh Day Baptist Colony at Lancaster, Penna. A Framed Parchment Embossed by Members of the Colony and, at Right, a Grandfather's Clock Made at the Cloisters Nearly Two Centuries Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, Penna. — The ancient Ephrata Cloisters, where the Seventh Day Baptists nursed 500 of George Washington's soldiers after the battle of Brandywine, will soon be taken over by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for preservation as an historical shrine. The Pennsylvania Legislature provided $35,000 to buy and maintain the buildings and their relics, and the transfer awaits only the approval of the Dauphin County Court at Harrisburg.

Founded before 1730 by Conrad Beissel, the Cloisters marked a unique social experiment which continued actively for more than a half-century and played an interesting part in America's early development. Men and women lived separately, all working for the common treasury, the personal leadership of Beissel bringing converts and keeping the communal colony alive without children.

Today the Sisters' House, three floors high, the Saal, or church; the stone Almshouse and small dwellings for the clockmaker, doctor, baker and other specialized callings still stand on the 80-acre plot and attest the sturdiness of the construction two centuries ago.

Connoisseurs of early Americana admire the craftsmanship and arts which were cultivated there when Ephrata was surrounded by wilderness. There still exists cloth from the Cloister looms, baskets from the basketry, pottery, pen work and books.

Collectors and dealers have offered as much as $7000 for a great clock which tells the month, the day and the hour, and $10,000 for an "alphabet book" in which the sisters embossed the letters for use in their teaching, according to Dr. J. F. Mentzer, trustee appointed by the court to care for the Cloisters pending their acquisition by the state.

Curiosities of construction include butterfly and H-hinges on cupboards, white oak floors of 18-inch planks, mud-and-straw plaster on walls and ceilings, hand-split shingles, window panes joined with lead rather than putty, 1755 stove plates designed by a Seventh Day Baptist, and "Dutch" double doors which were divided horizontally and could be opened one at a time.

U.S. and Britain Are to Negotiate Trade Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

manufactured articles. Total United States imports from Great Britain were $200,385,000 in 1936 as compared to $329,751,000 in 1929.

Negotiations toward the Anglo-American agreement have been going on for approximately a year. It has been known for some time that unless they could be pushed into the stage of formal negotiations before the end of this year it probably would be too late. In such an event it was assumed that this Hull trade program, which is viewed here as the major contribution of the United States to a restoration of normal world conditions, would collapse and world economy be precipitated deeper into the economic warfare of closed economies.

The group which has labored to make this system work believes that it represents the only effective defense of democracy in the world—and particularly the only course of action in which the United States can and should participate. They see in it the way out of the developing alignment of the world between democracies and dictatorships—an escape for America from a choice between complete isolation and forceful repression of the dissatisfied nations. The aggressor nations are dangerous because they are in basic economic need. If world trade can be revived among the democratic group there is something which can be offered to them better than war. Peace can perhaps be made more attractive than war.

The story of the long, laborious negotiations which led up to this week's preliminary agreement between Great Britain and the United States cannot yet be told in full. Its broad outlines only are exempt from the restrictions of official secrecy.

The subject was opened between Washington and London approximately a year ago. Its first reception in England and the dominions was unfriendly. The Empire Agreements reached at Ottawa gave England a sense of security, which seemed indispensable there at the time. With Empire preferences, England felt assured of necessary raw materials in case of war. If the dominions were alienated by abandoning the preferences there was fear of lack of vital support in an emergency.

Neutrality Act Helped

An important obstacle was removed by the terms of the American Neutrality Act which in effect assured England that it could have full access to American raw materials so long as it had the ships with which to get them. Some interest developed in London last winter. Overtures were made and some of the problems canvassed when Norman H. Davis, ambassador-at-large was in London in March and April. The question then was how to compensate the dominions for loss in the English market when the tariffs would be reduced on American agricultural commodities. London suggested that the problem be considered in its entirety and the United States undertake to compensate the dominions by granting simultaneous concessions to them.

This Washington refused to do, on the ground that the Ottawa Agreements were the concern of England, not of the United States, and that compensation for the dominions was a strictly Empire problem which did not concern the United States. Some disposition to accept this theory developed in London previous to the Imperial Conference in early spring, but little progress was made at that meeting due to political obstacles raised by Australia and Canada.

The biggest stumbling block was overcome during the early summer when Britain decided to substitute in place of the demand for dominion compensations the grant to the dominions of compensating advantages. Each dominion would be released from obligations to Britain to an appropriate extent in return for preferences in the British market which the dominion would renounce.

Thus, on the one hand, Britain would gain from the dominions' ability to bargain with the United States. At the same time it would give back to the dominions ability in their turn to bargain elsewhere for advantages which had been reserved for the mother country. Thus the way would be opened simultaneously for an Anglo-American trade agreement and for agreements between the dominions and other nations including the United States.

After that obstacle had been cleared by the adoption of a satisfactory formula, months of study and analysis were necessary before London was able to put together the details of the picture to the point where it was possible for the two parties to say that they were ready to trade.

Moved Swiftly Toward End

About a week ago representatives of the two groups reached the point of an exchange of specific suggestions. From that moment things moved swiftly. The reason for haste is understood to be partly the general desirability of bringing about the new trade relation at the earliest possible moment before domestic politics on either side of the Atlantic can upset it.

Partly also is the unhappy position of the Brussels Conference. Political collaboration against aggression has apparently failed completely there. If trade relations among the democracies can be achieved, it will provide some recompense and perhaps adjust partly the appearance strengthened by Brussels that only dictatorships are able at this time to achieve co-operation. If there can be no political co-operation, there can at least be economic co-operation which after all, according to the Hull doctrine, is fundamental.

Brussels may defer the time when the world can join together to establish peace, but Secretary Hull is satisfied that if he can build a liberal trade front among the democracies, a sound foundation will have been laid for future political co-operation. Therefore, Washington sees in the preliminary announcement of the Anglo-American trade agreement a real compensation for Brussels. So far as the agreement itself is concerned, it is now only a question of bargaining over specific commodities.

First Auto Race Winner

Charles B. Duryea won the first automobile race ever held in American in 1895. His gasoline buggy easily defeated the puffing steamers and the electric autos of the day.

Labor's Budget Stirs New Storm In New Zealand

(Continued from Page 1)

possible in the event of a slump to equate the national income to the volume of national production in such a way as to maintain the high standard of living that New Zealanders enjoy.

Big Works Program

Budget proposals include a public works program of £17,000,000 which compares with an actual total revenue for the current year of £34,778,000. The average amount usually assigned to public works programs has been about £5,000,000.

Trading conditions have so substantially improved through excellent realizations from the Dominion's exported products that the income tax is expected to produce during the current financial year an additional £881,000, while Customs revenue is expected to go up by £1,000,000. General concessions in taxation rates had been expected for it was obvious that revenue could be maintained owing to the generally buoyant conditions of business.

However, the second Labor budget aims at retaining every taxable resource, even the sales tax, which Labor fought strongly when the present Opposition introduced it as an emergency revenue measure.

There are two outstanding reasons for continuing a record burden of taxation. The Government is using the taxing machine as one means of obtaining a distribution of the national income more in line with its views as to the larger share which the working classes should receive. This policy, its spokesmen contend, will expand purchasing power and is the only method for the successful development of manufacturing industries and for the absorption of larger outputs from the farm.

Social Developments

Equally important, in the Government's view, is the necessity to conserve resources, because it stands on the edge of its greatest forward move in the direction of social security, a comprehensive scheme for national old-age pensions, health service and unemployment insurance. The previous Government investigated the probable cost of a general superannuation scheme, and stopped further action in face of the actuarial reports as to the liability which the taxpayer would be required to carry.

The present Labor Government has been thoroughly investigating all phases of this social security service, and is determined to bring it into operation, the necessary legislation being promised in February, when Parliament is to meet for the sole purpose of dealing with the question.

The extent to which the Labor Government has used its powers as controllers of the Reserve Bank to provide "costless credit" remains a mystery which neither the Nash budget nor the annual report of the Reserve Bank have succeeded in dispelling. The budget announces that the public works finance can be provided from various revenues of public accounts, together with amounts received for investment from the Postoffice Savings Bank and other departmental sources.

Government's Policy

"The Government's policy," states the budget, "is to obtain the maximum utilization of the available production resources of the Dominion, and if the existing volume of credit is sufficient or not utilized to this end, further credit will be made available."

The newspapers of the dominion are unanimous in expressing concern over what they regard as the staggering nature of proposed taxation, and the phenomenal burden of debt sought to be imposed through the £17,000,000 program of capital expenditure. The leader of the Opposition, Adam Hamilton, criticizing the budget in the House of Representatives, reminded his hearers that it was intended to raise this year by taxation an amount almost equal to New Zealand's total income from its exports during one of the depression years.

German Test Plane On Final Ocean Hop

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Nov. 18 (AP)—The German seaplane Nordmeer was catapulted from its mother ship, Friesenland, last night on the last trans-Atlantic airline survey flight of 1937.

When the Nordmeer reaches Lisbon, Port. via the Azores, en route to Travemunde, Germany, it will complete the seventh round trip of the year for the two German survey seaplanes. Pan-American and the British Imperial Airways completed surveys in September after about 50,000 miles of shuttling over the Atlantic.

The Germans will have flown about the same distance.

Union Is Planned Of Co-Operatives In New York Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Following the example of consumer co-operatives in large European cities, which are said to have increased efficiency through amalgamation into a single, city-wide organization, representatives of New York co-operatives have taken a preliminary step toward a union of such groups in this area.

Groups of consumers already have established co-operatives here to meet specific needs, there being 15 co-operative grocery stores, 11 co-operative eating places, two co-operative laundries, four co-operative milk routes, a co-operative garage, four co-operative housing projects, a co-operative power plant and nine co-operative buying clubs.

The new program is to help such organizations work out a co-operative effort among themselves to avoid duplication of services and a sounder economic development, group officials said.

First Edison Plant For Electric Light Slated for Auction

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18 (AP)—Two generators and an unwieldly engine, the equipment Thomas A. Edison used 44 years ago to introduce commercial electricity to the world, will go on the auction block Dec. 22.

Franklin Institute, where the relic has been exhibited since 1933, announced today it would be one of the bidders.

The pioneer electric plant was placed on sale to settle the estate of Phillip Brackley Shaw, who provided financial backing to try out Edison's strange new light without flame.

Mr. Shaw, a native of Williamsport, Penna., convinced Mr. Edison that a small town was the ideal place to introduce his invention. They chose a hotel at Sunbury, Penna. The switch that started a revolution in lighting was closed on July 4, 1893. Success was instant.

The Sunbury plant had become historically significent by 1903 and that year had a place of honor at the world's fair in St. Louis.

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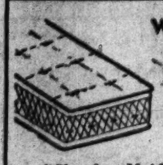

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Labor Education in Infancy But Leaders See Need for It

Saving Our Schools
Fortieth of 52 Articles

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor and a Specialist in Labor Developments

The more powerful the labor movement becomes, the more it will need education. Organized labor will require better education as a protection against the rash man who is mistakenly made a leader, against ignorance in the rank and file, and against faulty but popular economic theory. A weak labor world may be careless in its thinking. A strong one cannot. It has too much responsibility.

Because the information of the laboring man is so important to his job, to his home and to his nation, workers' education finally took specific shape in America 16 years ago. It has since invented its own ways of reaching the toilers. It has found out much about what to do and also what not to do.

But workers' education still remains in its beginnings and probably will for some years yet. The task has turned out to be much more difficult and greater than imagined, and the resources smaller.

New Challenges

"I never liked easy jobs," remarks the outstanding pioneer in workers' education, Spencer Miller Jr., director of the Workers Education Bureau of America. "My philosophy calls for a tough task, something that tests the imagination and skill. This has been a hard nut, I confess. I might not have stayed with it as long as I have except that each year finds a new challenge."

Probably but few in the labor movement understand what Spencer Miller has given to help the workers. The son of a distinguished inventor, he early showed his enterprise in going to Sing Sing prison as assistant warden to set up an educational program for the prisoners. Thence he returned to teaching in Columbia University, and had he remained he would no doubt have been today a notable college economist or president, well fixed with a substantial salary.

Instead he picked up this new job of giving self-help to potential millions of working men and women, something nobody here had ever tried to do systematically before. At times he has had to donate his own salary to keep the enterprise going.

A great obstacle, though he does not name it, has been the slightness of interest of the masses of workmen in further education. Fortunately their leaders have been more awake.

Financed by A. F. of L.

The Workers Education Bureau is endorsed and in part financed by the American Federation of Labor. Also some important unions of the C. I. O. continue to give it the same support as they did before the split in the labor movement.

While there are other forms of workers' education than the bureau, notably the summer schools at colleges begun at the same time 16 years ago at Bryn Mawr, Mr. Miller is deemed among labor officials to be the best spokesman for the workers' education movement generally. This is his view of its objects:

"The labor movement cannot rise any higher or proceed any faster than the source of its intellectual power. It may win some temporary advantages, but the position it is going to occupy in the national economy will depend on its ability to think through and to apply reason to the questions before it—in other words, according to the degree to which labor becomes educated.

Not Biased Training

"Workers' education is not necessarily a biased education. We will not submit to the idea that the worker is not a citizen as well as a worker.

"The need for education grows primarily out of the multitude in industry who have found it necessary to go to work early because of the economic situation of their families. They want to understand the world they live in.

"Then there is the larger need of workers to know how to make their devices, their institutions and their government serve them at their work. For instance, how to present their case to a labor board. This is a distinct vocational need.

"Finally there is the broad civic need. Workers want to know more of civic problems, of municipal and federal government."

Mr. Miller paused to observe that objections had occasionally been cast at workers' education on the basis that it did not always bring industrial peace.

Yes, he granted, that was true, but in part inevitable. In any case it was better and safer for the nation to have intelligent, reasoning workers than otherwise.

Started After War

The initiative for workers' education in the United States took firm root after the World War, following the great expansion of trade union organization in that period. Its original methods were imported from England, where the Workers' Educational Association had been founded in 1903. Workers' education, like the whole adult education movement in England, developed largely to compensate workers for their lack of educational opportunity. In America, back in the last century, the workers had a great deal to do, according to trade union lore, with the creation of the free public school system.

"It was really not until after the war that American labor became conscious of its own power," continued Mr. Miller. "With its great new membership, organized labor in this country for the first time saw itself in the phase of a vast public service. The war was responsible. It gave an entirely new push. The necessity for education became clearer. Workers wanted facts for briefs for wage negotiations, wanted information on types of labor legislation, and so on. A new world opened before labor.

"The need for a clearing house to meet this need became evident, and the Workers Education Bureau came into being in response to that kind of clearly demonstrated need.

Small Beginnings

"The bureau began small and poor. I think there is much advantage in that kind of beginning for such a work. At any rate, that is the way we started. We built the thing up.

"What we wanted to do was to get labor to become interested in providing funds for their own education.

"We encouraged the idea of labor support. Many said it couldn't be done—that labor was not interested. After three years I appeared before an American Federation of Labor convention, and the workers there provided for a per capita tax of one-half cent a year per member.

"Only two other labor movements, the Belgian and the German, have made similar provision and now the German labor movement is out. The Swedish movement has something of the kind.

"That was the beginning of a sound basis. The A. F. of L. per capita tax was increased to a penny. It is voluntary. Most of the international unions in the A. F. of L. contribute in accordance with the A. F. of L. recommendation. All through the depression, most of the unions kept up payments.

"The Workers Education Bureau is the only agency to which the A. F. of L. contributes a support grant over which it does not exercise complete control.

"We are autonomous. We have our own board, led by union officials.

"We have gone along 16 years now doing a variety of things, all described as an educational service."

Primarily Economic

At its heart the educational movement is economic, and its principal concern is found in topics related to labor.

"Art, music, theater, natural sciences—these topics are not excluded but they are on the outer circle," explained Mr. Miller. "We begin where workers are. That is an old principle in education.

"Several years ago we made an analysis of what workers study, taken from a survey of several thousand courses. At the top came public speaking, languages and expression. These subjects outnumbered economic problems. The desire of labor to express itself stood foremost.

"Then the next step became manifest. Labor has to have something to say. That leads into economics and a study of the labor movement and trade unionism."

As to the adult education movement and where workers' education fits into it, Mr. Miller pointed out that workers' education covers an area for which no other provisions are made at the present time.

Forms of Education

The forms that workers' education takes in America are ingenious in their range, including:

Summer schools. The first and best known is the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, founded in 1921 at Bryn Mawr College. The School for Workers in Industry at the University of Wisconsin followed in 1924, and the Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry in 1927. Out of these the same year grew the Affiliated Schools for Workers to serve as a co-ordinating agency. The Affiliated Schools also initiates activity of its own in workers' education, setting up for example the Summer School for Office Workers, the only school for white collar workers. Headquarters of the Affiliated Schools are in New York City.

Resident labor colleges. The two principal ones have been Brookwood at Katonah, N. Y., and Commonwealth at Mena, Ark. These are radical in character and therefore have not had the general backing of the labor movement. They have been difficult to finance, and have not worked out very well, partly because of the few workers able to leave their jobs to go away to school for eight months. The change has also been found to unsettle some of the labor college graduates, opening the question whether the resident labor college is a satisfactory mechanism. On the other hand, the advantages of intensive study are admitted by critics.

Trade union colleges. These are classes generally conducted after hours, often at night, by city federations of labor.

Educational activity by trade unions. Some of this antedates the general movement for workers' education. For instance the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union made its first appropriation for education in 1914 and has had its own educational department since 1916. Its head office and local unions combined throughout the country are now spending $200,000 a year on education plus recreation. Originally it was the immigrants' hunger for knowledge which made the garment trades union take up education, but now as Mark Starr, the educational director of the ILGWU, reports, "the native American girl particularly is an active participant in the work and by far the greater number of the union's membership is today American-born." The bulk of the membership is concentrated in New York City. A good share of its educational work is cultural and social. Some other unions have important educational programs.

WPA. Sixty thousand workers enrolled in workers' education classes last year under the WPA. Instruction was supplied by unemployed teachers. Classes contained many cultural subjects as well as economic.

Workers Education Bureau. Principal publisher of literature for workers' education, its list of books and pamphlets totals 90 titles and forms, as labor men say, a workers' library. The bureau promotes "institutes" at colleges, principally to bring information on current labor questions to audiences of labor men. Some national labor leaders think the institutes the most worthwhile thing in workers' education. The bureau encourages study classes among trade union members, arranges for one-day forums on labor topics, gives educational advice to labor, does research in labor education, and runs an informal registry of teachers in workers' education, etc., etc.

(Tomorrow's article will appear on the news pages.)

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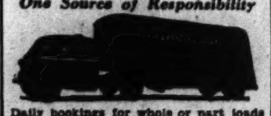

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'Committee on School Affairs'

Practice in "Self-Government" in England
Students' Session at Frensham Heights School, Farnham, Surrey

'Freedom for Child' in English Schools

As companion pieces to the "Saving Our Schools" series, now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, a group of articles presents important aspects of education, and its problems, in England and Canada. This is the fourth.

By Trevor Blewitt
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Bedales, founded more than 40 years ago and one of the first co-educational schools in this country, was also one of the first to adopt the institution of the school parliament. It offered in those days a ready means of securing the co-operation between staff and pupils toward which the opponents of the traditional, authoritarian English public school system were striving. Since that time "democracy" in the school has become a recognised tenet of English progressive education.

But while the ideal of "freedom for the child" remains one of the characteristic features of the advanced school of educational thought, it would give a totally erroneous picture of the development of progressive education in England to say that "self-government" is very widely upheld either in theory or practice.

On the contrary, the number of schools in which "self-government" as opposed to 'self-discipline' is a serious aim might be counted on the fingers of one hand; and such schools, notably A. S. Neill's Summerhill and Dora Russell's "Beacon Hill," may be regarded as standing in a class apart: the envy or the bête-noir of educationists and parents.

Self-Government Rare

Again, although no school that really tries to keep abreast of the times, whether state or private school, fails to provide facilities for the children to run their own social activities, the number of schools that employ even a modified parliamentary system whereby, even if ultimate authority rests with the staff, the children may legislate, administer, and, exceptionally, adjudicate, might almost be counted on the fingers of both hands.

In these schools, such as King Alfred (a co-educational day school for children up to 18), Bedales (a co-educational boarding school for children up to 18), Dartington (one of the more modern co-education schools for children up to 18), and Hurtwood (a co-educational school for children from three to 14), the aim nowadays is not so much "self-government," as government with the consent of the governed; in the words of Mr. J. H. Badley, founder of Bedales, it is to make discipline "not dependent on external control, mechanically obeyed through habit or fear, but rather a training in self-government, voluntarily undertaken, or at least accepted because seen to be necessary for the sake of the end in view."

Constitutions Vary

It is this "training in self-government," the preparation for "social life," as Dr. Dewey has said, "by engaging in social life," which the Parliament of Bedales, the Council of St. Christopher School, Letchworth, the Advisory Council of King Alfred, and the Council of Frensham Heights, to quote instances, endeavor to provide.

The constitutions of such "parliaments," the degree of authority vested in them, the checks and counter-checks, vary, of course, from school to school. At King Alfred, the advisory council is an elected body of representatives from the forms from nine years upward and from the staff. At Bedales the parliament is a body composed of head master, house mistress, all form masters and the head boy or girl, who acts as secretary, together with 24 elected representatives, a boy or girl from each of the 12 forms in the Main School.

St. Christopher's has a rather complicated two-chamber system; a council consisting of elected delegates from each company (the unit of school social life) and the school in assembly. Every proposal before the school must have been put before the council, and every proposal passed by the council must be ratified by the school.

Deliberative Bodies

But whatever the individual constitution, these parliaments function, at regular weekly or fortnightly meetings, as serious deliberative bodies. They elect their own officers and sub-committees for games and so forth, keep their own minutes, and make the rules of the school. Grievances are aired and the whole question of the welfare and discipline of the school is ventilated. And whatever part the teachers may play in the deliberations, the children are free to criticize, discuss, and influence the conditions of their daily life and their relations to the adult members of the community. That they do so without restraint, anyone who has attended one of these meetings can testify.

But even though, in such schools, the children make their own laws and very largely administer them through some system of prefects, the fact is recognized that on the one hand the school is an artificial community, which owes a responsibility to parents, and on the other complete self-government would throw too great a burden of responsibility on the children themselves.

These is, in fact, in the details of everyday activities, no attempt to disguise the essential relationship between teacher and child, and in practice situations requiring adjudication tend to be divided into two classes: those which the children can decide for themselves and those which require the intervention of the authorities. Such situations are impossible to define, but in general it can be said that even these most advanced of the progressive schools are very much awake to the limitations of children's capacities, and their need for the protective, guiding hand of an adult friend.

Complete Power Given

A. S. Neill, on the other hand (and to a very much lesser extent, Dora Russell), is a wholehearted believer in absolute self-government for children. Even those who disagree with Neill (that is what his children call him) are compelled to admire his personality and pay tribute to his ability to put his theories into practice. A fundamental point in those theories is the conviction that the only "possible way in education is the way of love," and that "any trial of self-government will fail unless it is complete."

Self-government at Summerhill is complete, for the first thing Mr. Neill did when he started his school about 15 years ago was to abolish adult authority. As an alternative to this a form of democracy was established which he claims to be "more complete than any other democracy, with the possible exception of a village soviet in Russia."

The school meets every Saturday evening, and at this meeting every pupil and every teacher has a vote; the vote of a child of six, for example, counting as much as that of Mr. Neill himself.

The children make innumerable laws, and on the whole keep them. When they fail to do so, they are brought up before the jury, a cabinet of five children elected by vote at the beginning of each term. According to Mr. Neill the authority of this jury is accepted "without defiance" by all culprits, even the older children bearing their punishments, which usually take the form of a fine, without a murmur.

It is because the children are quite free, Mr. Neill claims, and because everyone, adults and children, has equal rights, that this system of self-government works. "No one," he writes in his recent book, "That Dreadful School," "is allowed to walk on my grand piano, and I am not allowed to borrow a boy's cycle without his permission."

But both Mr. Neill and his school are unique in England. The pendulum, which after the World War was swinging in the direction of the "free child" in "the free school," is swinging, not back to the old watchword of "spare the rod and spoil the child," but to that of the "free child" in the "moderately free school." There it is likely to rest for some time.

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Chicagoan Named Knight in Society Of World Heroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One of the proudest men in the United States is Waterman William Porter, of Chicago and Paw Paw Lake.

He has just been made a "Knight of the Legion of Honor" by the Legion Internationale of Honor, a world-wide organization founded to give recognition for heroic deeds throughout the world.

The highest honor the foundation confers is to make a hero a "knight" and award the statue called "Fame." Only one in this class is awarded each year in the world. This is the first time in many years the Legion Internationale has recognized an American for first honors. Mr. Porter saved 10 persons in September.

The engraving on the statue reads: "Awarded to Waterman William Porter of America, Knight of the Legion of Honor, for Life Saving—1937."

In 1934, Mr. Porter was awarded a life membership in the International League of Aviators, an honor that accords him the aid and protection of military and naval authorities throughout the world.

In 1933, he was made an honorary life member of the Illinois Police Association. He has been honorary chief of the Chicago Fire Department for many years. For the last four years been president of the Press Club of Chicago.

On Labor Day alone, Mr. Porter saved three young persons from drowning in Paw Paw Lake and he carries a gold medal as a reward.

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		T	R	Y		
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D	E	R	I	D	E	D

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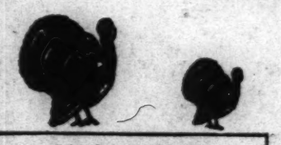

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Mystery at Cherry Steeple

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter Six

Hugh tapped at a door with "Enquiries" painted on it, and entered a stuffy, ill-lighted room where a man sat yawning over a ledger.

"May I ask you a question, please?" Hugh began with a smile.

The clerk evidently liked the look of his visitor and the fresh air he brought in with him. Blinking his eyes he mumbled, "Fire away, lad."

"Thanks," said Hugh. "What I want to know is this: what made you serve a notice to demolish a cottage in Cherry Steeple?"

"Where?" droned the clerk.

"Cherry Steeple," said Hugh.

The other cut a yawn off in the middle. "Cherry Steeple!" he echoed. "No, that we never."

This didn't sound grammar to Hugh, but it sounded conclusive. It sounded astonishing also.

"You didn't!" he gasped. "You have served no such notice? Are you positive?"

The clerk opened his ledger, turning page after page with deliberate and provoking slowness. Then, pushing it away again, "No," he repeated, "we're not pulling down any cottages in Cherry Steeple, so it stands to reason we haven't served any such notice. Nor a notice to pull the church down either!" He leaned back to laugh softly at his own joke.

Hugh thanked him and turned to go.

"You can leave the door open," the clerk bade.

How astonished he would have been had he known what a mighty shock he had given his visitor. And how much food for thought Hugh took back with him to Cherry Steeple! He could not break his promise to Sir Jeffrey by telling Mrs. Hamble what he had learned; he was sorry for that, because she might have suggested some reason for the fib. He had to find the reason out for himself now.

A Hard Choice

And while Hugh was pondering in this way, there broke a faint light—a false light, perhaps, a will o' the wisp, very likely but a light nevertheless, and one which seemed worth pursuing. Had Sir Jeffrey got rid of Martha because he wished to get rid of Martha's guest? Supposing—only supposing—the answer was "Yes"! Then whatever weird object had Sir Jeffrey in doing such a thing?

Oh, a will o' the wisp, surely. Too preposterous when you examined it. For consider: Sir Jeffrey had just asked him to spend a week at the Manor. Do you invite strangers, whom you want to get rid of, to stay with you?

He said to himself, "You're an ass, Hugh!"

Was he calling himself names too soon? It began to look like it when Sir Jeffrey's agent called in Ezra Harp to remind him that he wasn't allowed to take lodgers. Ezra could not have forgotten, the agent asserted, that in order to keep the village unspoiled by tourists, to preserve intact its old-world charm and simplicity, the letting of apartments was strictly forbidden, as every tenancy agreement stipulated.

"But the lad is a friend, not a lodger," cried Ezra.

"Are you sure he's not paying you anything for his room and board?"

Ezra frowned, and so did Hugh at his elbow. Too late they regretted that Hugh had insisted on paying his way as he had paid it to Martha.

Ezra growled. "Well, I won't say we didn't make an arrangement, but I'll take that back."

"That won't wash," said the other. "But I'll give you every chance. How long have you known the lad?"

"That's my affair," Ezra said cautiously.

"You call him a friend, and you can't tell me how long you've known him!" Mr. Sleed's shaggy eyebrows were twitching derisively. "No, either you go, or the lad goes. Take your choice, Harp."

So back stole suspicion; Hugh's will o' the wisp danced again. And this time it led him deeper into the slough. Had Sir Jeffrey invited him to spend that week-end at the Manor in order to keep him under his eye for some purpose? And when that failed, had he determined to drive him away? Assuming once more—just assuming—the answer was "Yes," then up sprang another word, "Why?"

Hugh wrestled with this in his favorite seat by the Manor wall, with vacant eyes on the flight of birds round the stone coping that had attracted his attention on the first day of his visit, rather hoping that Sir Jeffrey would come along so that he might tax him to his face. On a sudden he sat bolt upright, his eyes that had been so vacant, lighting up as though a flame burned behind them.

He rose, on an impulse, and hurriedly made his way back to his friend.

"Ezra," he announced, "I am going straight off to London. Oh, and Ezra," he whispered, "you remember that soaked sponge you squeezed? Well, I've just been doing a bit of squeezing myself, and something's come out!"

The little man's gaze questioned eagerly.

"No, it's all in a muddle yet, Ezra, and perhaps I'm all wrong. It's too much like a nightmare to be right. But don't forget that, as far as you know, I'm not coming back. That's your answer to Sir Jeffrey and Mr. Sleed.

"'He's gone off to London. I don't know where he's bound for after that.' That's what you'll tell them, Ezra; and it's perfectly true, for you don't know where I'm bound for when I leave London."

He paused. "You understand, Ezra? It's safer for you not to know."

Farewell at the Station

Ezra looked at Hugh with his gentle, considering gaze.

"Man," he burst out at last, "it's just what your father would have done. He'd set his own course, would your father, and nothing could stay him. Aye, and he'd keep his own counsel, as you and I can. So go your way, and when you need Ezra Harp you'll know where to find him."

Swiftly Hugh packed his valise, and he did not look over his shoulder as he strode off. Had he done so he might have seen the curtain of his own upstair room drawn back a little and Ezra's face looking out.

But while his train stood waiting with steam up he did perceive someone. None other than Mr. Sleed, who came bustling along the platform, scanning the carriages. And he, catching sight of Hugh from beneath his shaggy eyebrows, gave a little satisfied nod to himself and went off, returning in a moment to watch Hugh's compartment. When he saw that nobody else had got in, he strode across the platform and thrust his head through the open window.

"So you're going, are you? That's right. Wise fellow," he uttered.

"Goodby, Mr. Sleed."

"Goodby, Wise fellow! Wise fellow!"

Hugh waved to him as the train began to steam out. Sir Jeffrey's agent did not wave in response. He was standing stock still on the platform, nervously biting his lip.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Hugh Rodney, hearing for the first time from Ezra Harp, storekeeper, the story of his father's disappearance in Central Africa many years before, set himself to untangle the mystery. Rodney had disappeared on his last trip to Africa where he went to get uncontestable proof of his discovery of an important underground river. At a midnight interview, he had told Ezra that he was leaving his records with a man "true as steel," who would make them public if he did not return in three years. Many years had passed, but this man had not broken his silence. Soon after Hugh heard the story, Mrs. Hamble, with whom he was staying, received notice that she must leave her cottage at once. Hugh appealed to Sir Jeffery Fetterynghan, who owned the village, but the latter said the Land Administration had ordered it pulled down. So Hugh dropped in at their offices to inquire about it.

What O'clock?

There are many quaint clocks in the world, but one of the most beautiful may be found at Hastings, one of the famous old Cinque Ports of England.

This clock, which is run by electricity and keeps excellent time, is made entirely of flowers, and is planted on a sloping grassy bank on the cliffs overlooking the English Channel. Eleven thousand tiny dwarf plants were used in the making of the clock which took the gardeners four days to prepare, and was designed to commemorate the crowning of King George VI.

The figures of the clock are composed of a small red plant with a very long name: Alternanthera Parorylchiodes. The small, golden, moss-like groundwork is composed of another tiny plant with a long name: Sagina Pilifera Aurea; while for the inner circles of the face, red Alternanthera Amabilis is used, with white Alyssum and blue Lobelia, to give a patriotic touch. The crown above the clock is composed of rock plants of scarlet and gold, while the shields are planted with dwarf Fuchsias.

Many other small plants have been used for the outlining and filling in of the clock and for the hour and minute hands, some of which came originally from Mexico, Brazil and South Africa. The silvery-green plants on the minute hand will, indeed, have travelled far before they are put to bed for the winter!

How little the botanists, who first brought tiny specimens to Great Britain of the plants now found on the Floral Clock at Hastings, could have dreamed that the grandchildren and great grandchildren of those first little plants would grow on the cliffs of an ancient seaport town to commemorate the crowning of a king!

Rain

Rain imitates the mist,
And falls like a young waterfall
Over the curious glass.
Rain closes over and around
the leaf,
And the city
And the green flower pot
On a foreign window-sill.
What is rain,
That it can so contrive
To be a river
Or a veil of lace?

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

By Courtesy of the Smith College Museum of Art, Northampton, Mass.

Figure of a Falconer

This Statue Is Carved of Wood and Colored (Polychromed). It Was Made by a French Sculptor in the Fifteenth Century. The Statue Is Interesting for Its Clearly Defined Characterization of the Falconer and His Mode of Dress. The Hood, the Costume, the Leg Covering Is Carved With Clarity and Decisiveness, Qualities for Which Medieval Carvers Were Noted

Snapshots for Greeting Cards

By Alice Chauncey

With Christmas approaching we shall soon be choosing cards and calendars for our friends. Those of us who have been busy with our cameras during the summer are sure to find among our prints many suitable subjects to convey our messages. These greetings, too, will be original and will bear an individual touch which will give added pleasure to those receiving them.

First of all we must go through our negatives and pick out the very best. From these we will make—or will have made—prints or enlargements, depending for size and type upon the greeting we intend to send. Attractive cards may be made by mounting prints on colored paper, red or green being specially appropriate for the season. The paper, which should not be too thin, must be cut to suit the size and shape of the print. A margin of at least half an inch should be left, while much wider margins are suitable for some subjects.

Multiple Mounting

Multiple mounting, too, is very effective, and gives the card a most professional touch. All that is required for this is paper of a color contrasting with the main mount, such as gold or silver. This is cut to a size very slightly larger than the actual print, which is stuck firmly down upon it. The bordered print is then mounted upon the larger red or green mount, and pressed under a weight overnight.

It is essential for the look of the greeting that all the edges be quite straight and the pasting cleanly done.

It is not unusual for colored paper to have a rough white surface on the reverse side. In order to hide this, cut the paper for your card double the length you will need, then fold it once from top to bottom and then from right to left. In this way your card will be colored both inside and out, and the paper will have a good surface to take any writing you may wish to add.

Unless you are really good at it, it is best not to attempt printing or fancy lettering. The message will look just as well written in a clear round hand.

Another way of mounting prints is to stick them on to cardboard of an appropriate size. If you leave a neat margin on three sides, and room beneath the print to write your greetings, the effect will be quite attractive.

Calendars can, of course, be made in the same way. For these, however, you will generally need to have enlargements made. Four by five inches is a good size for a small calendar, but larger pictures are more effective, especially if they are to be hung on a wall.

Tinted boards may be bought in photographic stores, ready cut to all photographic sizes, or large sheets of cardboard can be bought and cut to your own dimensions. If the calendar is to hang, a short piece of ribbon, carefully chosen to go with the tinted board, should be fixed to the center top of the board, leaving a small loop for the purpose.

After a little practice you will be able to devise many attractive ways of presenting your personal greetings. You could, for instance, cut out a figure and mount it on a strong piece of cardboard above or beside a calendar. This method is useful if you wish to single a person out from a group, or if there happens to be an ugly background to be disposed of.

The uses for your snapshots do not end when you have made calendars from them. How about mounting one or two of the best prints on match-boxes? A dog or kitten picture, for instance, looks very well if used in this way.

Fancy Box Tops

Try painting an ordinary match-box with some brightly colored lacquer paint and mounting the print on the top of it. Better still, buy a tin or wooden match-box which will last longer and be more worthwhile. Treat it in the same way, but when you have stuck your snapshot down, paint the whole box—with the exception of the strip of emery paper, of course—with shellac varnish. This will keep the print from getting dirty and peeling off.

Fancy box tops, blotter covers, paper-cutter handles, book markers, and so on, can all be made more pleasing if prints are added to them. Remember in all cases only to use those that are clear and well-printed, and to mount them very neatly.

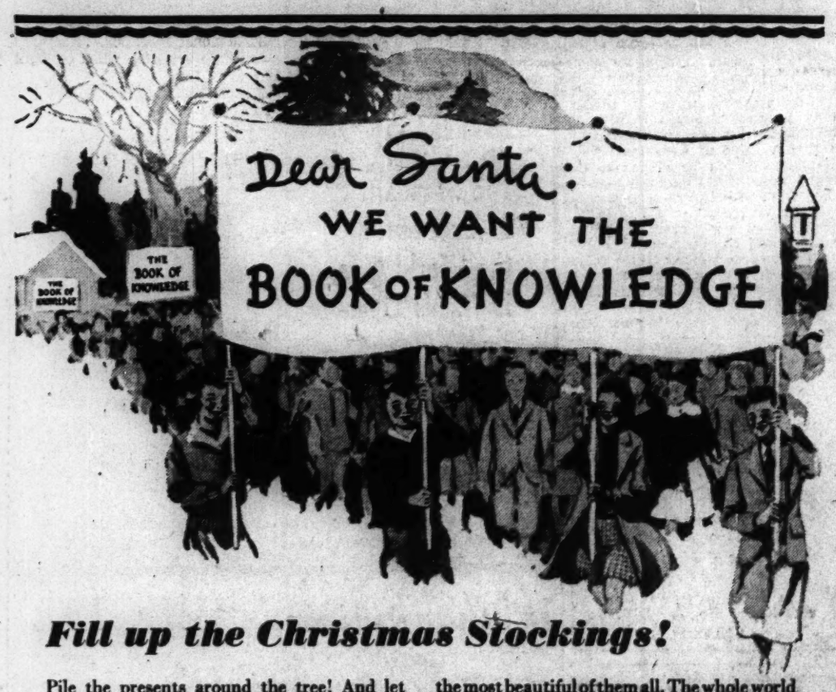
Those who have fret saws must not forget that they can make very original jig-saw puzzles out of their photographs. The negative should be enlarged to at least 10 inches by 8 inches. This is stuck with white paste on to a piece of plywood and put under a weight to dry. When cutting out the pieces be sure to keep them small, then tie them up in an attractive box and mail them to a friend. He or she will not only enjoy solving the puzzle but will greatly appreciate the picture it makes.

The Rendezvous

Peace and quietude reign
o'er the glade
No man-made hubbub
breaks the spell,
And many trees spread forth
their shade
To keep the hidden secrets
of the dell.

A tiny path runs snakelike
through the woods.
No sound is heard.
Then of a sudden in the
thicket deep one hears
The soft clear twitter of a
bird.

DOROTHY WHISTON



Fill up the Christmas Stockings!

Pile the presents around the tree! And let us not forget that the biggest gift of all is the children's gift to the world, the gift of Wonder. They wonder "how," and "where" and "when." They wonder "who started it" and "what makes it go." Some of the wonder Daddy and Mother knew as children comes back, to make their world once more a place of marvels. That is what you mean—isn't it?—when you say "My children keep me young."

The Book of Knowledge started from the wondering questions of a little girl. Her father recognized the fact that her eager curiosity was the starting point of her education, *but only if her questions were answered*, simply, accurately and interestingly. He drew to his help other parents, writers, authorities, teachers and artists who had the knack of making facts both clear and entertaining. When the first edition was placed in the children's hands they took to it like bees to honey! Almost overnight The Book of Knowledge became a familiar household name. Year after year new and better and more beautiful editions have been made. The Book of Knowledge that is ready for your child this Christmas is the most beautiful of them all. The whole world of knowledge, of interest and value to growing minds, is here for them. There are 15,000 striking educational pictures, including 3,400 magnificent color and gravure illustrations.

Fill the Christmas stockings up to the brim! And in the place of honor, under the tree put the best gift of all, the gift that never grows old, the gift that will keep your child's sense of wonder aglow, The Book of Knowledge.

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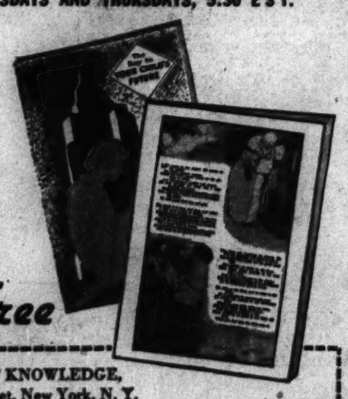
TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS, 5:30 E S T.



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The Magic Highway—Books

American Adventure

This is the week for girls and boys to think of reading as a "magic highway to adventure." The most brilliant signposts along this highway, among the new fall books, lead from past to present across the vast continent of the United States. It is from among these stories that we have chosen a group for this special Book Week feature.

In "A-Going to the Westward," by Lois Lenski, the days when a steady procession of white-topped wagons moved westward over hilly and dusty roads are made vivid through the experiences of Betsy Bartlett's family from Connecticut. It was when Uncle James beckoned from the Ohio frontier that the journey started.

Pittsburgh in October 1811 was a bustling center of activity after five long weeks of wagon travel. Among the crowds on the levee, gathered for the launching of the "New Orleans," Reuben Bartlett's conversation with his family can be overheard. His eyes alight with thought and fervor, his words were: "This is a day you will never forget. It is the beginning of a new age—the age of steam—steam to help in the opening of the great Western country."

This moving chronicle of the sturdy Bartlett family joining in a settlement in the Scioto Valley with other families from the farms of Pennsylvania and Kentucky is American adventure of the finest quality.

Jerusha, the Weaver

Another excellent story, in which the throb of events keeps a steady pace, is "Homespun," by Erick Berry. Fifteen-year-old Jerusha was the homeweaver at the Greenman farm among the rolling hills of New York state. For Mark, the pioneer trader to Santa Fé, she wove the gleaming canvas for his home-made wagon that took him and his bride into the new West. For her other two brothers—Stephen and Luke—she supplied warm and rugged coats for days of rigorous travel. Stephen's career was that of a rising merchant at the growing southern port—New Orleans. Luke, with deepest yearnings for a life at sea, as trapper learned the mountain trails of the great northwest. For herself, Jerusha spun a wedding dress that she and Pepin might share contented days at the old homeplace.

The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere

Longfellow's Stirring Poem Quaintly Illustrated by DINAH KIRK

25c per copy, postpaid in U.S.

ADAMS PRESS, LEXINGTON, MASS.

Showboat Days

The seasons raced by, bringing many delightful events, aboard the showboat "New Wonder" in "Footlights Afloat," by Rose B. Knox. Afloat on the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers in a showboat during the latter half of the nineteenth century was an exciting life in the midst of traffic.

Showboat numbers under the direction of Papa King meant an evening of good entertainment to the crowds that welcomed the sound of the calliope when the "New Wonder" made favorite ports. Janet and Cecile Keith were the two girls who grew up with the troupe, and Aunt Kitty King the versatile support in every emergency, even taking her turn as pilot. Denny's success as boy acrobat was quite equal to Cecile's with her dancing feet. The meandering quality of the story reflects the rhythm of river life.

A Winter in New York

The day-to-day happenings in a story of the 1870's—"Vinny Applegay," by Ethel Parton—are strung on a thread of actual events which took place one winter in New York in a home near Stuyvesant Square. A little New England niece visiting her bachelor uncle, Vinny loves things to happen in bunches. She counts with satisfaction one week with something to remember for every day.

Perhaps the nicest day was Wednesday when she and Uncle Lambert chose sister Linda's wedding present—a Rogers group for her front parlor. That same Wednesday she got the Nandle family straight by talking to George. Later Joey Nandle did many surprising things. Girls who have read Miss Parton's earlier books, "Melissa Ann," "Tabitha Mary," and Penelope Ellen," will welcome "Vinney Applegay."

An American "Alice"

One of the most charming and lively little girl heroines lived in Damariscotta, Maine, in "Alice-All-by-Herself," by Elizabeth Coatsworth. She is a day dreaming child yet full of activity, in her adventures with Brownie, the circus pony, Calypso, the fat and merry seal her playmate in the cove, and Vinegar Tom, the cat found on top of Gull Rock. Varied are her favorite haunts—Simeon Hall's junk shop where she gives rosy apples in return for a coveted powder horn, fragrant gardens where she and her mother search for herbs, and the faraway island Monhegan where there are so many cats on the beach by the fish houses.

Younger girls will delight in her friends and adventures. Several of the stories in this volume were published on the Young Folks' Page during the past year, with the delightful illustrations by Marguerite de Angeli that help to make this a beautiful book.

Left Behind

High Bluff plantation was the home of Judge Crews' family in "Little Miss Cappo," by Frances Gaither. "Being the youngest, and a girl, meant being left behind forever and forever," so Cathie wistfully thought as she sat on the gatepost by the stable and watched the five boys ride off on matters of their own. Little did she know how shortly she would be waving goodby to the children in the Negro quarters and riding off with her father to boarding school.

In those days it was a long journey on horseback from Alabama to North Carolina. They were more than a week crossing the Indian Nation. Peach orchards were in bloom as they rode up through Georgia, and Cherokee roses whitened all the fences. The Moravian school in Winston-Salem was a quaint and charming place. How Little Miss Cappo earned the name of Tucks, made new friends, and shared in holiday celebrations is a story to delight younger girls.

With the Coast Guard

True tales of danger and daring with the watchers of our shores have been written by Evan J. David in "Our Coast Guard." Episodes of rescue at sea, aiding seamen, and preventing smuggling have been chosen from peace-time as well as war records. Included also are chapters on the Coast Guard as a career, its history, duties, and outlines of its activities. Full of engrossing interest are these heroic adventures of rescue and service.

Mary A. Whitney

A-Going to the Westward, by Lois Lenski. Illustrated by the author. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.

Homespun, by Erick Berry. New York: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $2.

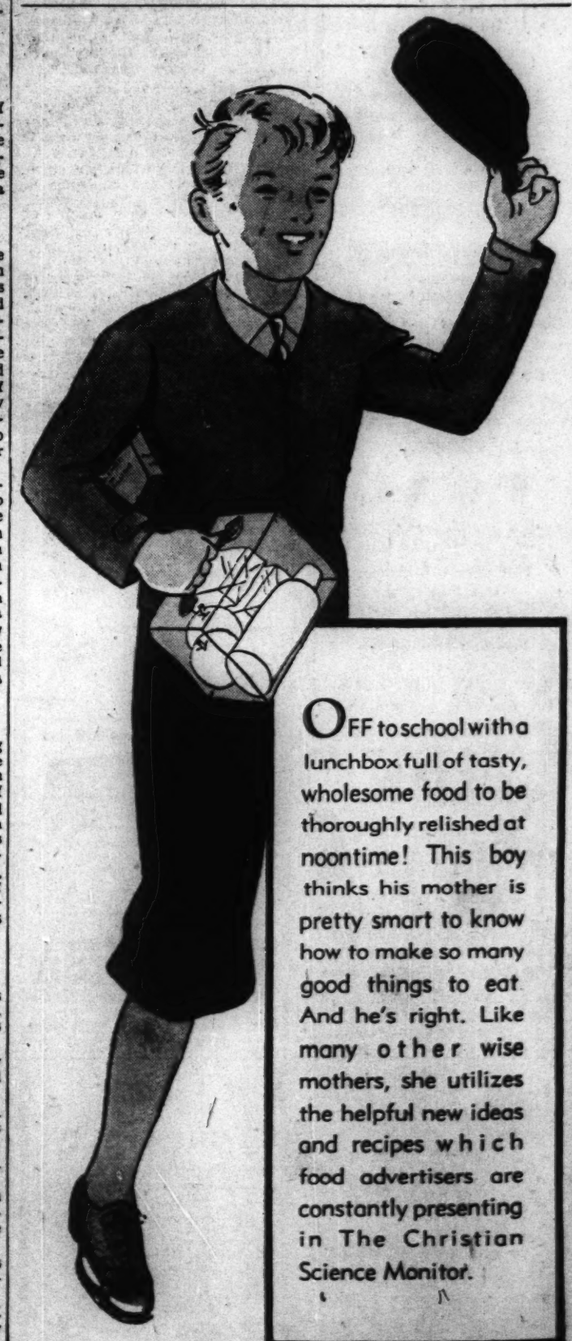
Footlights Afloat, by Rose B. Knox. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co. $2.

Vinny Applegay, by Ethel Parton. New York: Viking Press. $2.

Alice-All-By-Herself, by Elizabeth Coatsworth. Illustrated by Marguerite de Angeli. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

Little Miss Cappo, by Frances Gaither. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

Our Coast Guard, by Evan J. David. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.



OFF to school with a lunchbox full of tasty, wholesome food to be thoroughly relished at noontime! This boy thinks his mother is pretty smart to know how to make so many good things to eat. And he's right. Like many other wise mothers, she utilizes the helpful new ideas and recipes which food advertisers are constantly presenting in The Christian Science Monitor.

Pottery Pageant

IN OUR part of London, Birnam Wood marches on Dunsinane about once a week, when Rose returns with full arms from a visit to the flower-stalls in Portobello Market or from a raid on her parents' garden in the country. Visitors to our flat, seeing the two long white shelves crowded with bowls and vases of every hue and shape, sometimes ask what use we find for so many; whereupon we have a ready and a sufficient answer. Through a home that has only three pictures and few ornaments, these bowls and vases carry the varying bright pageant of the seasons.

Every bowl, vase and pot we possess, other than kitchen ones, has its headquarters on these shelves; and in January and February there are few absentees, except the low open bowls suitable for bulbs. The first bulbs we attempted either ran to stalk, and their flowers nodded precariously a foot or two above the leaves, or they ran to leaf and their diminutive flowers lay hidden in a tropical jungle of green stuff; under more experienced care, they now achieve a balance and are able to take their part in supplying adornment for our rooms. Through the rest of the year, the shelves only near their full complement on the eve of one of Rose's expeditions to the market or the country; but within an hour of her return ten or a dozen of their occupants are scattered throughout the flat, lacing the clear grey walls with a filigree of branches or lighting them with a vivid pattern of quilted color.

* * *

MANY OF THE bowls and vases have a history. There is the big pottery vase from Germany, its smooth white glaze sprinkled sparingly with red and blue stylised flowers; in spring it carries cherry-blossom, in summer tall white daisies, in autumn and winter brown beech leaves. One Christmas time some friends were called away from town suddenly and Rose agreed to help look after their business for them; she had several days of high happiness among beautiful pottery and glass collected from all over Europe, but managed to take a chip out of the big German vase that stood in a corner. On the friends' return, when Rose started enquiring how much she should pay for the damage, they cut her short by giving her the vase for a Christmas present. The faint line where the chip was replaced still bears testimony to the happy conclusion of this incident.

Another pot with a story is the one we keep for first violets and primroses. One year at Grimmialp, in Switzerland, all new arrivals in the small hotel where Rose was staying were at once taken through the snow to the pottery shop down the road, to choose themselves a bowl for the hot chocolate that was so welcome on return from a skiing expedition; in choosing one's bowl, size was an important factor and Rose's choice of a red-brown bowl and saucer with white moons round the rim certainly outsizes any breakfast-cup I have ever seen.

* * *

AND THERE IS the apple-green pot for marigolds and snapdragons made in a thatched Dorset cottage, a white cottage with blue paintwork and outside it two huge blue water-butts and tall hollyhocks reaching up to the eaves; and the blue pot for jonquils, that arrived from Athens full of Hymettan honey; and brown slipware from Gloucestershire, and black and white Orrefors from Sweden, and the fragile green bubble from Holland that is kept for jasmine in high summer, and the great ringing sea-green vase with twisted handles from Czecho-Slovakia, "sea-water with the sound of bells frozen in it." This one is most lovely when filled with roses, Golden Salmon or Irish Elegance; but at Christmas we stand straight branches of spiky black hawthorn in it and hang their spikes with shining colored balls. Once, after the Christmas season was over, this vase was left neglected with its freight in the corner of a back room, till one day in spring Rose went in and found the hawthorn had budded and its living white flowers were challenging the false finery of winter.

* * *

OF THE REST, there are two that take pride of place. They are stumpy pots of blue glaze, one of a size to take the little bunch our daily maid sometimes brings us from her cherished window-box, the other scarcely a pot at all and only large enough for the single head of some flower that has fallen from its stalk. Rose was visiting a potter friend in St. John's Wood and had gone downstairs to inspect the wheel and kiln that brought so much beauty out of a London basement; the friend invited her to try "throwing" a pot herself and she eagerly accepted. As the wet clay spun round on the wheel, moulding itself beneath her sympathetic but unaccustomed fingers, her thumbs pressed too hard and it broke off leaving a small damp cup that should have been its base. She started again and this time produced what was not perhaps a professional piece, but was at any rate a whole pot; this and its tiny predecessor were baked and glazed and some time afterwards appeared on our shelves.

The array is not completed; it will never be completed. Arrivals and departures must take place. Sometimes a pot is little used and we are able to pass it on to a friend with a taste for it; we rarely return from a holiday without one or more new pots in our baggage. If anywhere in the world a pot cries out to us to be taken home, we know our shelves will not refuse it room.

P. J. H. H.

BY COURTESY of the Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GIRL WITH PEACHES: *A Painting by V. A. Serov*

VALENTINE ALEXANDROVITCH SEROV (1861-1911) is regarded in Russia as one of the most gifted portrait painters of his country. He was a pupil of Repin, and critics have declared that he painted portraits of women with even greater distinction and insight than did his master. Both of these great artists are known for their sympathetic portrayal of the plain, intelligent woman. This painting, "Girl with Peaches," is a good example of Serov's style.

Serov was the son of Alexander Nicholaevitch Serov, a famous composer and musical critic of the nineteenth century; and one of his most interesting portraits is of his noted father, who passed on when the artist was only seven years old. This unusual portrait is reproduced by Rosa Newmarch in her book, "The Russian Opera," and she writes of it: "With the doubtful assistance of some very poor photographs, Serov reconstructed from memory a vivid picture of his father, which those who knew the musician have pronounced an admirable likeness as regards expression and attitude."

The artist also is an outstanding representative of the "neo-realistic" style of Russian landscape painting which originated in the '80-90s. His landscapes are as strong and individual as his portraits and the Tretyakov Gallery, which is the Soviet Government's museum of Russian painting, has two of Serov's autumn scenes.

Gladness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON PAGE 121 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," under the marginal heading "Perennial beauty," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "The Chaldean Wisemen read in the stars the fate of empires and the fortunes of men. Though no higher revelation than the horoscope was to them displayed upon the empyrean, earth and heaven were bright, and bird and blossom were glad in God's perennial and happy sunshine, golden with Truth. So we have goodness and beauty to gladden the heart."

A higher revelation than the Chaldean Wisemen enjoyed has come in this age through Mrs. Eddy's discovery of Christian Science. By faithful study and practice of this Science the student may gladden his experience, and make goodness and beauty his own in daily living.

Gladness is that constant, buoyant mental outlook which gratefully discerns the presence of goodness and beauty before they are humanly apparent. Gladness is akin to the beautiful quality of gratitude, and like the highest gratitude, rests upon the sure foundation of spiritual understanding.

The Psalmist sang (Psalms 97:11), "Light is sown for the righteous, and gladness for the upright in heart." One who understands God as the tender Father-Mother, and his true selfhood as God's beloved offspring, cannot be otherwise than glad, for he knows that his spiritual relationship cannot be marred or broken by the jarring notes of earth. Thus it is the mellow glow of gladness which eases the apparent strain of the work-a-day world, replaces discouragement with courage, and transforms seeming drudgery into glowing achievement.

Sadness and anxiety deny the divine beauty and goodness which forever flow from the great heart of Love. As long as these are entertained they foster spiritual ignorance and ingratitude. The invalid, the lack-laden, or the grief-stricken may see little for which to be glad. "Surely," one may say, "beauty and goodness cannot supply my present need!" Contrary to human belief, it is the understanding and utilization of divine ideas often seen as goodness and beauty, which alone can supply human need. As one contemplates the radiance and might of divine Love, one becomes more aware of the ever-presence of Love's ideas. Gratefully sharing his store of Love's ideas with a needy world, one is in turn blessed by perceiving the present supply for the present need. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies."

The Bible is replete with accounts of the utilization of spiritual truth to meet material need. In the wilderness, Hagar found water for herself and Ishmael. Elijah was fed at the brook Cherith, and Peter took a coin from the fish's mouth to pay his own and the Master's tax. These incidents prove that in the spiritual realm of the real, all things are provided for man's comfort and happiness. It is mortal fear, greed, and doubt which temporarily obscure divine affluence, and deny God's willingness to supply our need.

Divine thought forces which proceed from and abide with Mind or Love, are the true man's heritage by reflection. They are as available and potent today to supply humanity's needs as they were centuries ago, for Truth is changeless and ageless. But in order to avail oneself of Truth's beneficence the student must conform his thinking to Truth's demands for righteousness and purity. On page 154 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy writes, "God only waits for man's worthiness to enhance the means and measure of His grace." Every effort toward claiming our spiritual heritage of divine joy is richly rewarded by the unfoldment in consciousness of our sonship with Love, and, therefore, our heirship to Love's bounty. One who purifies his thinking of evil's falsity is already treading the glad highway of "the glorious liberty of the children of God."

Jesus was the most deeply joyous man who ever lived. So clearly did he perceive the indestructible relationship between God and man that he never lost sight of the fact that divine Love and Life are infinitely greater than the shadow of evil. His was a healing gladness which shed its beneficent glow upon friend and foe alike. Thus he proved that the consciousness in which spiritual values are held to be real is unmarred by fear, enmity, jealousy, or any other of the myriad forms of evil. Gratefully and joyously abiding in spiritual light, he became the greatest of all light-bearers to others. Much of the world's misery would have been eliminated since Jesus' time had his followers sought more diligently the spring of their Master's gladness.

Through the radiant gospel of Christian Science as revealed in this age by Mrs. Eddy, mankind may again behold the effulgence of the Master's healing joy. Patiently learning to exemplify the Christlike gladness, the student can experience the prophetic words of Isaiah (35:10): "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." Thus does spiritual gladness, understood and demonstrated, bear us onward and upward on the everlasting wings of light to the very throne of Life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

РАДОСТЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

НА СТРАНИЦЕ 121 книги текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет следующее под заголовком на полях, "Вечная красота": "Халдейские мудрецы предсказывали по звездам рок империй и судьбы людей. Хотя перед ними не раскрывалось более возвышенного чем гороскоп откровения на небосводе, земля и небо блистали, птицы и цветы радовались в сиянии Божьего вечного и счастливого солнца, позолоченного Истиной. Так доброта и красота радуют наше сердце."

В нашу эпоху мы получили откровение более возвышенное, чем откровение Халдейских мудрецов и пришло оно с Христианской Наукой, которую открыла Мэри Бэкер Эдди. Добросовестно изучая и практикуя эту Науку, ученик внесет радость в свою жизнь, а доброта и красота станут его ежедневным достоянием.

Радость это тот постоянный душевный под'ем духа, при котором с благодарностью предвидится присутствие доброты и красоты прежде чем они приняли видимую для человеческого глаза форму. Радость сродни прекрасному качеству благодарности и так-же, как высшая благодарность, она покоится на верном фундаменте духовного понимания.

Псалмопевец пел (Псалом 96:11), "Свет сеет на праведника и на правых сердцем—веселье." Тот кто понимает, что Бог—любящий Отец-Матерь и кто видит в себе возлюбленного отпрыска Божьего, —не может иначе как радоваться, ибо он знает, что его духовное родство не может быть ни помрачено, ни нарушено пострайными земными звуками. Таким образом нежное сияние радости облегчает видимое напряженье мира, погруженного в ежедневную работу, заменяет чувство уныния мужеством и преображает кажущийся тяжелый труд в блестящее достижение.

Грусть и беспокойство отрицают божественную доброту и красоту, всегда изливающихся из великого сердца Любви. Пока мы их лелеем в мыслях наших, они питают духовное убожество и неблагодарность. Люди немощные, или обремененные нуждой, или же горем убитые быть может видят мало, чему они могли бы радоваться. "Ведь не может-же красота и доброта дать нам то, в чем мы в данный момент нуждаемся,"—могут они сказать. Между тем именно в разрез с человеческим мнением только и возможно удовлетворить потребности людей путем понимания и использования божественных идей, часто видимых, как воплощение доброты и красоты. Сверкая сияние и мощь божественной Любви, мы начинаем сознавать вечное присутствие идей Любви. Благодарно делясь своим изобилием идей Любви с нуждающимся миром, мы в свою очередь получаем благословения, ибо начинаем видеть что уже для нас приготовлено все то в чем мы в данный момент нуждаемся. Mrs. Эдди пишеть (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 307) "Бог дает вам Свои духовныя идеи, которыя в свою очередь дают вам все нужное на каждый день."

Библия изобилует рассказами о том, как бывала использована духовная истина ради удовлетворения материальных нужд. Агарь нашла источник воды для себя и для Измаила. Илья был накормлен у потока Хорафа, а Петр вынул монету изо рта рыбы, чтобы заплатить налоги за себя и за Учителя. Все эти случаи доказывают нам, что в духовном мире реального все решительно обеспечено человеку для его благоденствия и счастья. Это смертный страх, алчность и сомнения временно омрачают божественное обилье, отрицая готовность Бога всегда давать нам все для нас необходимое.

Силы божественной мысли вытекающие из Разума,—или Любви,—и в нем пребывающие, являются подлинным наследием человека, будучи в нем проявлены. Эти силы так-же доступны и так-же действенно удовлетворяют нужды человечества теперь, как и в отдаленные века, ибо Истина неизменна и безвременна. Но для того чтобы пользоваться благостью Истины ученик должен согласовать свои мысли с праведностью и чистотой, которых требует Истина. На странице 154 "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Эдди пишеть: "Для того чтобы увеличить средства и степень Своей благодати, Бог только и ждет, чтобы человек показал себя этого достойным." Каждое усилие для пред явления наших прав на наше духовное наследство божественной радости широко вознаграждается тем, что в сознании нашем выявляется наша сыновность с Любовью. Следовательно выявляются наши наследственныя права на обилье Любви. Кто очищает свои мысли от ложности зла уже ступает по радостному свободному пути "славы детей Божиих."

Самым глубоко-радостным человеком когда либо существовавшим был несомненно Иисус. Так ясно он видел неразрушимое родство между Богом и человеком, что никогда он не терял из виду того факта, что божественная Любовь и божественная Жизнь бесконечно более велики нежели тень зла. Его радость была исцеляющей; она изливала свой благотворный свет как на друга, так и на недруга. Таким образом он доказал, что сознание, которое видит реальность духовных ценностей не может быть омрачено страхом, недружелюбием, завистью или какой нибудь другой из многочисленных форм зла. Благодарно и радостно пребывая в духовном свете он стал величайшим носителем света для других. Много земного горя было бы устранено с тех пор как жил Иисус, если бы последователи его искали более усердно источник радости своего Учителя.

Через светлую благовесть Христианской Науки, которую открыла нам в наш век Мэри Бэкер Эдди, человечество может снова увидеть лучезарность исцеляющей радости Учителя. Терпеливо учась проявлению христоподобной радости, ученик может испытать пророческие слова Исаии (35:10): "И возвратятся избавленные Господом, придут на Сион с радостным восклицанием, и радость вечная будет над головою их; они найдут радость и веселье, а печаль и возбуждение удалятся." Таким образом духовная радость постигнутая и осуществленная на практике несет нас дальше и выше на вечных крыльях света к самому трону Жизни.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Ghent: A Memory

AT THE sunset hour, against a flaming skyline and seen from the bridge of St. Michael, the towering pile of masonry of St. Bavon and the Belfry of Ghent is perfect in line and perspective. Here Gothic art reaches its apogee.

Mirrored in the quiet water, the beautiful façades of the Guild Houses form themselves into another complete picture. One of these, the Maison de l'Etape, at one time the storehouse of the city's grain, is pure Romanesque, a thing rare in Belgium. Singularly pure in type, this romantic twelfth-century building has been preserved for us from the hands of the despoilers.

From the river, the mighty medieval stronghold of the Counts of Ghent rises sheer and defiant. With square towers and turrets, battlements and loopholes, it fulfils satisfyingly the traditional legendary picture of the castle keep of romance. Yet more than once the turbulent citizens of this city succeeded in storming its massive walls; called by the deep voice of Roland from his belfry, they gathered in the Market Square surrounded by these stately medieval houses, which still stand, and set out to defy their temporal lords.

From his belfry Roland warned the people of Ghent of fire or rebellion. He marked the terms of their hours of toil or pleasure, and round his mighty girth runs the inscription which, when put into modern English, means: "When I toll there is trouble in the land."

More than once in the stormy history of Ghent, its Counts were compelled to take refuge in the lovely Abbey of St. Bavon. The ancient Romanesque was swept away to make room for Gothic Chapterhouse and Sanctuary. Yet so beautiful are cloisters and columns that one cannot regret the change. On this peaceful spot a deep sense of peace still lingers, a legacy perhaps from the unhurried builders in whose hearts the sense of endless time seems to have dwelt as they worked, fashioning these stones.

E. C. D.

An Actor's First Call On Ellen Terry

THE play was called "The Scuttled Ship." My part in this amazing piece was that of the owner, a naughty fellow who bribed the first mate to make holes in the ship's side in order that he might get compensation from Lloyds. Of course, the woman I loved, played by Miss Terry, was on board. . . .

Prior to this engagement, Charles Reade told me it would be well if I paid my respects to Miss Terry, so I called at her house in Taviton Street, Gordon Square, and was shown into the drawing-room. The floor was covered with straw-coloured matting, and there was a dado of the same material. Above the dado were white walls, and the hangings were of cretonne, with a fine Japanese pattern in delicate grey-blue. The chairs were of wicker with cushions like the hangings, and in the centre of the room was a full-sized cast of the Venus of Milo, before which was a small pedestal, holding a little censer from which rose, curling round the Venus, ribbons of blue smoke. The whole effect was what art students of my time would have called "awfully jolly."

Presently the door opened, and in floated a vision of loveliness! In a blue kimono and with that wonderful golden hair, she seemed to melt into the surroundings and appeared almost intangible. This was my first sight of Miss Terry.—From "A Player Under Three Reigns," by SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Mexican Fiesta

ONE of the most vivid and distinguishing features of Mexico's slowly disappearing folk life is the fiesta. Where it exists not as a tourist spectacle, but in its traditional form, it is a truly collective expression. In its celebration the entire village, every man, woman and child, takes an active part. The costs are met collectively, or by the conferring of an honorary succession on selected individuals from year to year. The principal participants in the dramatic performances that are involved in some of them are often chosen by democratic election. The fiesta belongs to the *pueblo*, a word signifying both village and people at once. No two villages have the same local fiesta: they come at different dates, are devoted to differing patron saints or secular occasions or traditions, have dissimilar origins and ceremonials and observances. Only this do they possess in common: that the whole village is a-tingle for weeks before its fiesta and that corporate solidarity and folk joyousness reach their culminating point in the two or three days or week of its celebration.

The fiesta is a work of folk art to which all the arts of the folk contribute: music and dance and song, costume and color and bodily strength and grace, drama and lore and humor and imagination. In the accompanying *puestos*, or fairs, all the local and regional handicrafts offer their products. It is a carnival, but not like those of the European cities which have become commercialised, formalized and vulgarized. It is a carnival in the ancient sense: a moment of unreserved play in the midst of serious labor, of complete release from the petty individual cares that separate man from man, of complete unity and communion. It is a respite from the tedium and burden of daily living, a collective joyousness that temporarily supplants mass suffering, a colorful moment of escape from inescapable reality, and a fulfillment of unfulfilled dreams. Hence in these dream-plays men can fly who have hitherto been obliged to tread the solid earth.—From "Portrait of Mexico," by BERTRAM D. WOLFE. (New York: Covici-Friede.)

Something More Than an Honest Place, This

"YOU think it really is a hotel?" asked Babs—quite dazed by medievalism, surprise, and fatigue, but dismounting to deal with Nicolette's top. "Think you'd better go in?"

"Better?" said I gleefully. "Well, rather!"

But one would need more Italian here than ever before. I rehearsed as I climbed stairs, then ducked through a fort-like wall and entered the bulge of the tower. A restaurant, it was—and the hotel office, too: a large, light room with a wooden floor scrubbed very white, and its tables decorated with fresh-looking white linen and charming bouquets of spring flowers, arranged with skill and taste. A nice, respectful padrone and two slim, dark-eyed daughters at once came forward to greet us.

Italian, Italian! Not a word of French did they possess, but I managed to make them understand; and relief seized me as the elder daughter, with something kind and protective in her manner, as if she knew this was a strange sort of *albergo* and hoped I wouldn't be afraid of it, took me under the grape-vine arbor, round tubs of shrubs and boxes of brilliantly blooming flowers, then up a flight of steps to a balcony on which fronted three, curtained windows and three little green doors . . . the daughter proudly motioned me to enter, and I stepped in.

No wonder my hostess' gesture held pride as well as courtesy. Such spotlessness and rosy silk quilts; such charm of old furniture, fresh white muslin, and surprising great gilt mirrors; an interior a museum might be proud of . . . might indeed wish for in vain, because no museum would smell of soap like that, or exhale comfort as those plumy white beds did, or have whiffs of salt air and flowers coming in at a little romantic door that looked out on medievalism and bays and fishing-boats—and beyond that on infinite sky and sea and Alps; and down on vine-leaves, and backwards up a cliff bright with poppies—and nearer still, into the charming and trustworthy face of a quiet-voiced signorina, now awaiting my verdict.

"*Va bene!*" I said, smiling at her—insufficient, but all I could think of at the moment; and we went out on the narrow balcony.

I could not resist it: there was unconscious Babs far below me—and I cocked up here in medievalism, with ruffled muslin at my back; it was too absurdly delicious. Leaning over, I whistled a bit of our tune—Siegfried's bird. She looked swiftly up—I could see her astonished face; I waved and nodded, she smiled and waved back. . . .

I fancied our waking, in that high nest; in an ancient gate tower, under battlements—with birds singing on that cliff, poppies waving, a soft air blowing; the tide sloshing, and fishermen going out to fish. . . .

Daughter had told me the terms, and the nice padrone corroborated them—an honest place, this; with everything settled and beams on everybody's face.—From "Sunshine And Dust," by ANNE BOSWORTH GREENE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

The Deer Listens

BESIDE the pool
Stands for a moment
The reluctant, the silent deer.
Over his head the tree is loosening her leaves,
And the wild clover,
The sweet, white petals of the daisy
Are no more for the taking.
No more will the white teeth
Clip the flowers of summer.
We are the wonderers,
Those who never will know,
Yet the heart holds jealously the silence
While the deer listens,
Lifting crooked horns,
Hearing perhaps some answer to summer
And summer's going.

S. V. A. A.

Silent Beauty

THE moon slips through
The branches of a long-dead tree
With silver-footed ease,
To spill its cool, white glitter
On the lake—

RICHARD H. MARTIN

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All-Year Council Proposed To Draw Up Laws for States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 18—"Government by experts" through a unicameral legislature, with a professional legislative council; abolition of fixed salaries for civil service employees, and legislation to curb their political activities, were brought forward today as aims to be worked for by the National Municipal League, as 500 members of that organization met for the opening session of their annual convention here.

The meeting brought municipal government experts from all parts of the country. They were headed by Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin, and formerly City Manager of Cincinnati, who was elected at a preliminary session last night to succeed Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University.

The league is expected to propose the unicameral legislature, which is part of its proposed "model constitution," for consideration by the forthcoming New York State constitutional convention. The program also calls for abolition of all elective offices save those of Governor and legislators. The legislative council, under the proposal, would operate all the year as a committee of experts, eliminating present legislative committees.

Howard P. Jones, secretary of the league, reported that 466 cities would be operating under the city manager plan by Jan. 1 and that 150 others were considering it for adoption.

Mr. Jones recalled the Fusion-Republican-American Labor victory in New York City on Nov. 2, and the adoption there of proportional representation voting for the election of a City Council, and Toledo's defeat of a movement to abolish its city manager charter as indicative that "good government is definitely on the move."

The spoils system was strongly attacked in a report submitted by Clarence E. Ridley of Chicago, editor of Public Manager, in which recommendations were made for a personnel director to head a separate governmental department in each city having a "model" charter. The committee for improvement of standardization of municipal fiscal affairs was to work on a program for improved municipal fiscal legislation.

Most of the difficulty in collection of sufficient revenue during the depression was the result of unsound legislation relating to budget control, according to Arnold Frye of New York City, who proposed that a set of model laws covering these functions be drafted by the league for presentation to legislatures, tax organizations and civic bodies interested in reform of conditions.

Election of city councilmen under party emblems was criticized by Dr. Augustus R. Hatton, professor of political science at Northwestern University.

Wonders of Research: Pump-Saw

Tree-felling machine, run by single workman, cuts trunk close to ground—Planet Uranus puts in appearance and shows dimly to unaided eye of observer patient to do a little plotting of lines among the stars.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the exhibits of popular interest at this year's international fair in Leipzig was Germany's new Baumfällmaschine or, literally, "tree-knock'em-down-machine." It obviates the necessity of two men working on one tree with a single saw. Instead, the woodsman nicks his tree close to the ground on the side he wishes to fell it. Then locking the machine to the trunk with a chain and spring arrangement, he operates a lever, pump-fashion, which actuates a semi-circular saw, moving it first one way, then the other.

One immediate advantage is the obvious saving of more of the tree trunk, due to the ability to cut closer to the ground, than was possible before. The theory behind the device is excellent, but whether its cost and the labor of handling such a cumbersome apparatus will offset the advantages, are questions time will answer. Nothing could be more simple than the seven-foot crosscut saw lumbermen usually carry, and for those with many trees to cut, and large, a more efficient device than the power circular saw would be hard to find.

European Woodsman's Saw

Semicircular Blade Is Geared to Lever and Is Made to Swing Back and Forth, Severing Stem of Tree at Its Base and Leaving Low Stump

Sky Scannings

Those who lack the advantage of a telescope or a star-finder with "circles" to guide them in locating faint objects in the sky, have probably never seen Uranus, the seventh planet. It is visible to the unaided eye as a faint object of sixth magnitude, now coming into good seeing position. It is well above the celestial equator, and rising about 8 o'clock can be found in the late evening, if one knows exactly where to look for it.

On the night of Nov. 18, the moon will be in the immediate neighborhood of Uranus. It will be well to wait a few days until the sky is dark before locating the planet by the following landmarks.

Construct a triangle between Aldebaran (the eye of the bull in Taurus), the Pleiades, and a point two hours west of Aldebaran on the same parallel of celestial latitude. This last line, the base, will be about twice as long as the sides, and the western side slightly longer than the eastern. At the western angle will be seen an east-west line of four sixth-magnitude stars, about two degrees apart. The group lies in a field of faint stars, but is fairly well isolated. The third star from the east is Uranus.

Uranus was discovered in 1781 by the elder Herschel, purely by accident. In this respect the discovery was quite unlike that of Neptune and the newest member of the solar system, Pluto. Herschel happened upon Uranus while sweeping the heavens with his self-made telescope. He saw a disc, and recognized at once that he was looking at an object within the solar system. He at first supposed it to be a comet, but with the help of other astronomers to whom he communicated his find, the orbit was computed upon the basis of several observations and it was found to conform to the path of a planet.

Orange Visible Color

The United States Maritime Commission has before it the suggestion of Captain M. Ruygrok, manager of the Oertz Streamline Rudder Company, New York, that the color of life-preservers be changed from white to orange. He presents the extensive reports of aeronautical engineers who conducted tests at the Dayton (Ohio) flying field to determine that this color can be seen at five times greater distance than any other.

"As an experienced seafarer," Captain Ruygrok said, "I know the difficulty of detecting persons afloat at sea on a white life preserver, especially when time and the elements have made it gray. Adoption of orange-colored life preservers appears highly logical to promotion of safety at sea."

Lobstermen have known for a long time the superiority of orange over white at sea, with the result that many paint their floats orange. As for orange life preservers, it seems another of those situations has arisen where everyone knows a better way of doing things, but nobody does it.

Glareless Lamp

A new type of lamp developed by researchists at the Polaroid Corporation in Boston gives no glare. It's the only lamp of its kind in existence, the inventors claim, and uses a polarized light filter to achieve its results.

Across the opening of the new lamp is a sheet of Polaroid made of quinine and iodine crystals, clear as glass and thin as tissue paper. The lamp explodes the old theory that glazed paper is to be blamed for causing glare in a reader's eyes. Polaroid acts as a filter to remove the rays that actually cause glare, allowing the print then to stand out in sharp detail and rich color.

Birds Fly Low

How high do birds fly during migration?

Very few go above 3000 feet, according to information compiled by the Bureau of Biological Survey, and it is exceptional indeed to find any at 5000 feet. It is believed that the reason birds do not fly higher is that lessened buoyancy of air at high altitudes very likely makes their flying difficult, just as it does for airplanes. In mountainous areas, birds have been seen at great heights, but there they fly only comparatively short distances between landing places. Most birds migrate at 1000 feet or lower, apparently preferring to say well below the clouds.

Plants Disclose Ore

A knowledge of botany helps the iron prospector search for new deposits in many parts of unglaciated North and South America. In Brazil, the guiding flower is a rare and beautiful orchid. In Venezuela, iron is indicated by the presence of a small tree known as "copey." In Cuba, iron ore deposits support a heavy growth of pine. Columbus discovered a rich deposit on his first voyage to the New World, when his men cut down a tall pine to replace a broken mast.

In the southeastern states, iron is commonly found overgrown with cedar in much thicker growths than in non-ore regions. In the East Texas "brown ore" field, outcrops of ore-bearing green sand support relatively heavy growths of hardwood, almost the only hardwood in the locality. Such affiliations are apparently meaningless farther north, where the Great Glacier swept away the iron-bearing soil.

Velvet Nap Springs Back

A new crush-proof process for rayon pile fabrics, like transparent velvet, has been designed by du Pont engineers. Tests have shown that transparent velvet treated by a solution of formaldehyde in water in the presence of a suitable catalyst, such as ammonium chloride, can be sat upon or walked upon without injuring the appearance of the fabric.

While the new rayon velvet pile is temporarily flattened, rapid recovery takes place as soon as pressure is removed. The effect is particularly striking in damp weather, when untreated velvets are crushed with even moderate pressure. Though velvet is not ordinarily washed with water, it is significant that the new type may be washed without injury to fabric or finish.

Thomas Heads Study Of Injunction Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Application of the New York State anti-injunction laws will be investigated by a committee headed by Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, with a view to uncovering abuses, to formulate and propose remedial measures and to uncover any misconduct on the part of any judge in the issuance of injunctions, it was announced here today. Where judicial misconduct is found, the committee will prefer charges.

Announcement of the committee followed a meeting of the Citizens' Committee on Labor Injunctions at Russell Sage Foundation yesterday afternoon. Joseph Glass, Leonard Lazarus and Morris Shapiro, New York lawyer, will present evidence before it.

President Evidently Intends To Pay Out Rope to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—President Roosevelt's strategy toward Congress and the complicated national and international situations are distinctly clarifying.

1. As far as Congress goes, detachment is now the rule. The President's views having been made clear in his message—which significantly was not delivered in person, with the pressure that implies—he is now sitting back in the White House and saying: "All right, boys, just go ahead by yourselves." The President is even completing his plans to leave Washington on Nov. 24 for a cozy Thanksgiving at Warm Springs, Ga., followed probably by a trip to Florida for a bit of fishing. He does not have to be back in Washington, the White House has announced, until Dec. 11, when he attends the Gridiron dinner.

2. But though the President is remaining detached from the congressional confusion, he is contributing background factors intended to build up his own prestige, and ultimately to drive the legislative leaders down to the White House to ask: "Please help us out of this tangle." Among these background factors are the Anglo-American trade agreement, announced today, which not only has vast economic importance, and introduces a new approach to the world political problem, but is a feather in the cap of the Administration in its internal situation.

3. A further background factor through which the President intends to build up his position is a series of conferences with utility leaders now scheduled for next week. Such talks, directed at enough clarification of government-utilities relations to permit long-needed construction and expansion in private utilities, would partly satisfy Congress' clamor for "something to help business."

4. In addition to the utility conference, the President's housing plans—so widely publicized last week—are expected to be announced before long, also intended to give a fillip to business and defer what the Administration regards as premature tax revision by forthright repeal of the surplus profits tax.

5. The purely political approach to world problems, outlined in the President's Chicago speech, has met with such a hostile reception in Congress—based on the widespread view of legislators' constituents that "we want to keep out of overseas trouble"—that the economic approach offered by the Anglo-American agreement is doubly welcome.

The presidential strategy now being employed has a two-fold base. On the one hand is the assumption that Congress, left to itself under present circumstances, will get into such difficulties that a call for strong leadership will come from all sides. The President avoids charges of dictatorship by keeping hands off for a time. Once before he tried these tactics, let Congress get itself into deadlock, went fishing to Florida, and on his return exerted a strong disciplinary hand to bring order out of confusion and get a satisfactory legislative program in the end.

On the other hand, the President is seeking to handle business difficulties in part through non-legislative methods, and by strengthening his position as a national and world leader, increase domestic confidence and stability. The impression prevails that he has business-revival plans afoot which have not yet been revealed, and that they will be a new factor cutting across the fogs and tumults of Congress.

One possible flaw in this line of strategy is that Congress, instead of asking for a guiding presidential hand, may get as far out of hand as it did in the aftermath of the Supreme Court fight last summer. Further, the Anglo-American trade agreement—if it contains significant American concessions—may be a further target for the high-tariff advocates. And the proposed plans to stimulate business may arouse excessive expectations, and lead to further disappointment when they are actually announced.

World Trade Grows

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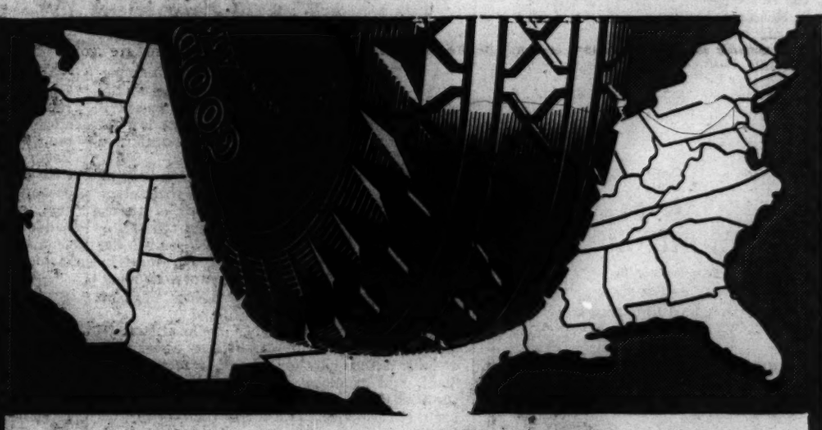

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1937

Surprise Witness Links Curley To $30,000 Payment

Charges Dr. Santosuosso Told Him Sum Went to Defendant

Judge Criticizes 'Playing to People'

City Counsel Is Accused of Trying Case to Win Public Approval

Over objection of defense counsel, Frederick H. Graves, insurance intermediary in the $85,000 settlement of the General Equipment Corporation damage suit against the city, testified today that Dr. Joseph A. Santosuosso told him he had given $30,000 to James M. Curley, then Mayor of Boston.

Second surprise witness produced within the past 24 hours, Mr. Graves made this statement in a session of rapid developments in the city's suit in equity to recover $50,000 from Dr. Santosuosso and former Governor Curley, which the city alleges was wrongfully retained by them in settlement of the General Equipment claim.

While Mr. Graves was under cross-examination this afternoon, Mr. Curley, who was absent when the witness took the stand, entered the courtroom. He was accompanied by Charles H. McGlue, who was campaign manager in his election as Governor.

The Graves' disclosure followed the calling to the stand before the close of court yesterday of Ralph Myerson Graves of Washington, D. C., a cousin of today's witness. The former contradicted the former Governor's testimony that he had never seen, met or talked to Frederick H. Graves in Washington, D. C., in November, 1933.

According to a deposition introduced earlier in the suit by the insurance intermediary, he stated Mr. Curley asked "what was in it for him" in a settlement of the General Equipment claim. Ralph Graves testified yesterday his cousin introduced him to Mr. Curley in a Washington hotel.

Witness Tells Deals

Court officers rapped for order as today's witness related in detail his dealings with Dr. Santosuosso on the day when, he testified, Dr. Santosuosso drew checks for $15,000, $20,000 and $30,000 from the Old Colony Trust Company.

Interest became acute when Judge Frederick W. Fosdick at one point interrupted to admonish counsel for the city against trying the case "to the people and not to the court." He said:

"The court cannot help feeling there has been decidedly obvious strategy adopted by the city in putting this evidence (on what Dr. Santosuosso did with the money), or trying to, in through the back door.

"The case is obviously being tried to the people and not to the court. Questions have been put with the result that evidence goes into the record and the newspapers which is considered by the people in a way the court is forbidden to consider."

Another surprise came when Mr. Graves, in cross-examination stated that testimony that he gave in 1934 before the Finance Commission that he had taken a check for $25,000 and cash amounting to $30,000 to New York, "was false and knowingly false."

Identifies Himself

On taking the stand, Mr. Graves identified himself as the person who signed the deposition introduced last week. Questioned by Attorney Edward F. McClennen on his testimony before the Finance Commission, he offered a new version of the disposal of the funds.

"In your testimony before the Finance Commission you said you took $30,000 to New York. Was that testimony true?"

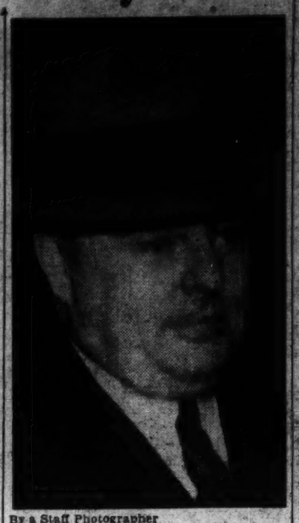
"No, sir," answered Mr. Graves.

"Also you said that you did not see Mr. Curley. Was that true?"

"That's not true."

"The testimony shows you had not

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)



By a Staff Photographer

Frederick H. Graves
Surprise Witness in Curley Case

Once Uplifter Of Governors Sees Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—This special session of Congress on its opening week had a special visitor whose presence recalled old days in the Massachusetts legislature. He was Robert J. Taylor of Boston who proudly stated that for 33 years he ran the governor's elevator at the State House. He carried a gold watch which he recalled was presented to him by the Massachusetts legislature when he retired in 1923.

Mr. Taylor sat in the House gallery here and emphasized that although retired from active work he still attends sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature just to see how things are going. For a similar reason, on coming through Washington from a vacation in the South, Mr. Taylor said he couldn't resist the temptation to see Congress in action.

His views touching the special session are not particularly complimentary to the administration. "To tell you the truth," he said, "I don't think much of the calling of this session. Before now, the President wanted to put taxes on the rich. Now he wants to take the taxes away, it seems. I don't see much need for this special session," declared the veteran Massachusetts man.

Salem Boys Club Honors Leader At Testimonial Dinner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 18—What is claimed to be the oldest boys' club in America, the Salem Fraternity, is giving a testimonial dinner tonight in Saltonstall School hall to the Rev. H. Cunningham Farwell, who for 38 years has served as superintendent of the organization.

The fraternity was founded 68 years ago. In the 38 years which have elapsed since Mr. Farwell assumed charge, the fraternity has built up an enviable reputation for the influence it has had upon the community.

Protest Made To Finding On Tipsy Driver

Representative Sawyer to Seek Redefinition of Word 'Manslaughter'

Boston Today

Drunken Driver Fined for Fatality

Protests mounted today among Massachusetts officials against the action of Judge John E. Swift, of Middlesex Superior Court, in acquitting a drunken driver of manslaughter on the ground that the driver was "too drunk to know what he was doing" when his machine killed two persons.

Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, filed a petition with the Legislature to seek a redefinition of the word manslaughter and assailed the decision as "a miscarriage of justice." Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin said he would revoke forever the license of the tipsy driver whom Judge Swift penalized with a $400 fine and a prison sentence which he suspended.

Private citizens expressed amazement at the action of the court. Prof. Samuel B. Warner, of the Harvard University Law School, described the decision as "something new in the law." He cited a court case in Michigan in which it was held that intoxication, far from being an excuse for manslaughter by an automobile driver, actually aggravated the offense.

The case here was of Joseph F. Curry, 41, of Lowell, Mass., who was driving an automobile last Aug. 7 in Lowell which struck and ran down Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rousseau, also of Lowell, and their two-year-old son, Henry Jr. The father and son were killed and the mother badly injured.

At the trial yesterday in Middlesex Superior Court, Cambridge, Mass., the defendant waived his right to a jury and submitted his case to the mercy of Judge Swift. He offered no defense.

The State charged that Curry not only was intoxicated at the time, but drove without stopping to give

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Overtime Parking Summonses Issued

Some 350 automobile drivers in Greater Boston are going to be mightily surprised tonight when they find summonses in their mail for overtime parking in downtown Boston. And it's all because the police don't use chalk anymore.

The parking platoon, often referred to as "chalkateers," and most every driver has had occasion to learn, usually mark the tires on possibly offending automobiles, come around an hour later, and leave tickets for illegal parking. If the chalk-marking officer is spotted by office workers, hasty calls are made, and cars are often moved up the street or around the corner to avoid the offense of parking in one spot for over an hour. Lately some drivers have been rubbing the chalk mark off leaving the cars right in the same spot illegally parked. It didn't take long for the police to catch onto that last one.

Now the police overtime parking squad moves along the streets with notebooks taking the numbers of possibly illegally parked cars, returns an hour later checking off the cars that remain parked, and make out tickets for the overtimers.

Connecticut to Inaugurate Central Purchasing Plan

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 18—On Jan. 1 Connecticut will start complete purchasing of the $3,000,000 worth of supplies used in its state institutions annually.

Somewhat to the surprise of legislators who established an office as "supervisor of purchases" in the reorganization of the state government but said nothing about "central purchasing," the State Department of Finance and Control this week took over not only the "supervision" but the actual buying of institution merchandise.

Edward C. Geissler, State Supervisor of Purchases, asked all institution heads to send in estimates of the supplies they would need in the first three months of next year. He will pool all orders for each item of food, clothing, fabrics or household supplies, advertise for bids, and then let contracts to the low bidders.

The new policy takes from institution business managers all authority to place contracts. They will be informed what vender has the contract for each item and at what price. They will then merely ask for delivery as needed.

Mr. Geissler has already bought a few items, including gasoline, tires, tire chains and flour, in quantities sufficient to supply neds of all state departments. The attractive prices he was offered on these contracts convinced him that enormous savings were possible through extending the plan to all supplies.

Legislators Frolic

Reorganization measures were farthest from the minds of the Senators and Representatives of the 1937 General Assembly when they gathered in Hartford last Friday to dine and dance in a reunion program where politics was barred as a subject of speech-making. Noah H. Swayne of Darien, House Republican leader, mentioned as a possible candidate for the governorship, was the originator of the reunion idea. The legislators formed a "1937 General Assembly Club," elected Mr. Swayne president, and whooped en-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Guardians of Yankeeland

By a Staff Photographer

Governors of New England States
Top—Joseph O. Harvey, Maine. Bottom—Francis P. Murphy, New Hampshire; Charles F. Hurley, Massachusetts; Wilbur L. Cross, Connecticut; George D. Aiken, Vermont; Robert E. Quinn, Rhode Island

Tobin Contacts Expected to Yield Benefit to Boston

By R. J. Sawyer Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Homeward bound after three days in Washington attending the annual conference of mayors, Maurice J. Tobin, Boston's mayor-elect, stopped over for a few hours here today. This pause gave him opportunity to evaluate gains made for Boston and, incidentally, for himself in this visit. Foremost was the progress made in preparing for the relief problem which Boston must face this winter. Mr. Tobin, with the assistance of Mayor Mansfield and Boston's welfare director, Patrick J. Moynihan, was made thoroughly familiar with the impending situation.

These three agreed first that Boston must do everything possible to reduce borrowing outside of current revenue to finance the city's welfare burden in 1938. One proposal is to conduct a thorough check of everyone on welfare rolls in order to eradicate all unqualified recipients.

A more important step will be for Mayor-elect Tobin to get for Boston more substantial federal grants than the city has enjoyed for at least two years. By so doing, many now on city relief will be encouraged to transfer to the WPA, thus reducing the city's cost.

Feels Hopeful

After conferences yesterday with James Roosevelt and Harry L. Hopkins, Mayor-elect Tobin feels at least reasonably hopeful that Boston will receive such substantial grants from Washington to the WPA. Mr. Tobin has further hope that Boston will also have more say as to how WPA in Boston is to be administered—as was outlined in his conference with Mayor Mansfield and Mr. Moynihan.

Director Moynihan believes that both Boston and the Federal Government could save money if the WPA and local welfare were under a single authority. It is understood that Mayor-elect Tobin concurs with Mr. Moynihan in this view, but is doubtful that any satisfactory amalgamation of the two social agencies could be completed.

But both Mr. Tobin and Mayor Mansfield, with some support from other mayors, believe that federal officials are now beginning to realize that Boston has not enjoyed as much federal relief dispensation as it is entitled to receive and that Boston this winter, more than ever before, needs financial support from Washington.

"P. R." Issue

The only other issue to which Mayor-elect Tobin was able to devote any time to was the proportional representation count in New York. He found the "P. R." count for New York's City Council "ex-

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Box of Dynamite In Office 40 Years

By the Associated Press

Sanbornton, N. H., Nov. 18

Unopened boxes won't be allowed to stand around Selectman Nathan Morse's office in a hurry again.

For 40 years, he reported, a box, supposedly containing records, had been tossed about the office. Then a friend induced the selectman to allow him to open it.

Several healthy blows from a hammer were required to force the lock.

Inside were five sticks of dynamite, complete with caps and fuse.

Judge Criticizes U. S. Attorney In Rand Prosecution

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18 (AP)—Federal District Judge Carroll C. Hincks, charging the jury today which must decide the guilt or innocence of James H. Rand Jr. and Pearl L. Bergoff, termed certain phases of the Government's prosecution an "attempt to pollute the streams of justice."

Rand and Bergoff are accused of violating the Byrnes "anti-strike-breaking" law in connection with a strike at the Middletown factory of Remington Rand, a corporation Mr. Rand heads.

Criticizing three phases of the prosecution brought out by Charles H. Carr, assistant to Attorney General Cummings, Judge Hincks told the jury he was reluctant to discuss them but "any attempt to pollute the stream of justice in this court cannot be ignored."

The judge's most stinging rebuke arose from Mr. Carr's telling the jury yesterday it could "ignore" any interpretation of facts the judge might make.

A judge might be ignored within his family circle, Judge Hincks said, but "a judge on the bench of a United States Court is never to be ignored. . . . He may stray into error, he may be revoked, but ignored never."

The judge added that, though he was critical of Mr. Carr's prosecution, "it by no means follows that I mean these defendants should be acquitted."

He said the defense claim that the "millwrights" were sent to Middletown to dismantle the plant did not appear convincing and that if it were true it would not "wholly exclude the possibility of guilty intent."

He said the defendants could be given separate verdicts, either guilty or not guilty.

The jury retired shortly before noon.

New England Men Demand Action On Wages-Hours Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The names of 12 New England representatives appeared today on a petition to force the wage-hour bill out of the Rules Committee.

Chairman Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey of the House Labor Committee started the petition, which needs 218 signatures to achieve its purpose.

Five of Connecticut's six Democrats signed. The sixth, Representative Alfred N. Phillips Jr. of Stamford, introduced a substitute measure which, calling for a 40-year maximum week and a 35-cents-an-hour minimum wage, would permit employers to work wage-earners eight additional hours a week in case of "emergency." It provides for administration by the Justice Department.

Only two Massachusetts congressmen—John W. McCormack, Boston, and Joseph E. Casey, Clinton, both Democrats—signed the petition. Lawrence J. Connery, Lynn, Mass., Democrat, who announced he would introduce a substitute measure setting up a 40-hour week and 40 cents an hour wage as mandatory standards to be administered by a five-man board, said he was undecided whether to sign it.

Both Rhode Island Democrats—Representatives Aime Forand, Central Falls, and John M. O'Connell, Westerly—added their names.

Two of Maine's three Republican congressmen — James C. Oliver, South Portland, and Clyde M. Smith, Skowhegan—supported the petition with one of New Hampshire's two representatives, Arthur B. Jenks, Manchester Republican.

Several Massachusetts Republicans expressed dissatisfaction with the present form of the bill in the Rules Committee. It failed to set up standard wage and hour provisions for all sections of the country, they said, and placed "too much authority" in the proposed five-man administrative board.

Representative Arthur B. Healey, Somerville, Mass., Democrat, chairman of the House Steering Committee which supported the bill last session, was unavoidably absent from Washington.

N. E. Governors Act To Retain Control; Cities Save Mills

Diversifying of Products Brings New Prosperity to Textile Centers

Glowing Example Seen in Amoskeag

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Against a 20-year-old background of declining textiles, vacated mills and slumping pay rolls, augmented by seven locust years in general business, Yankee ingenuity is today seen staging a modern "miracle" of industrial rehabilitation through which a sudden shift in the trade winds is blowing new industries into New England.

From the northernmost reaches of Maine's great wilderness to the southernmost tip of Connecticut's coastline, reports of militant citizens joining hands with private capital in successful battles against threatened bankruptcy and possible oblivion have been collected by The Christian Science Monitor from governors of the New England states, the New England Council, Chambers of Commerce and business executives intimately associated with conditions in their communities.

With hardly an exception, the reports bear conclusive evidence that one-industry communities are winning their battle against threatened bankruptcy, that small towns battered by the depression have been salvaged from pending oblivion and that decisive lessons of frugality have been written indelibly upon the innermost walls of government structures throughout the six New England states.

A Long Roll of Honor

To a courageous citizenry which refused to admit defeat in the face of cheap labor competition from outside sources, costly government and migrating industries, the New England governors and industrial leaders attributed such outstanding examples of industrial rehabilitation as Fall River, Mass., Manchester, N. H., Pawtucket, R. I., Hartland, Maine, Windsor, Vt., and Derby-Shelton, Conn. In each instance, the formation of citizen committees to meet the challenge of pending bankruptcy signalized the reopening of tax-producing factories, the return of relief workers to steady employment and the liberation of government operations from overwhelming burdens of welfare expenditures.

"Undoubtedly, the city of Manchester, by courageously undertaking the burden of industrial rehabilitation, has shown outstanding initiative in New Hampshire," Gov. Francis P. Murphy replied in answer to the question, "What community in your estimation has shown the greatest progress industrially in the face of prevalent New England problems?"

Some business leaders even cited Manchester and its mile-long Amoskeag Mills as the "nation's success story of 1937." Certainly, when the great mills stalled with their 15,000 employees in 1935 to almost silence the former thriving mill city, one of the greatest cotton plants in the world ,there was justification for statements of industrial leaders that Manchester was in the way of following its Massachusetts textile twin, Fall River, into the ranks of the bankrupt.

Like the "one-hoss shay," the Amoskeag had operated without any apparent weakness for 100 years almost "to a day" when the crash

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Convention of Council Hears Plea to Stand Firm Against Federal Push

States Insist On Owning Resources

In a joint attack upon economic problems threatening New England's industrial prestige, business executives and the six New England governors today sat down around the conference table prepared to fight for the preservation "in our states of all their present sovereignty over natural resources" as opposed to a planned expansion of federal control.

Timing his address of welcome to the governors attending the opening session of the thirteenth annual New England Council conventon today, James W. Hook, president of the council, declared that "New England, more than any other part of the country, has adopted a policy of interstate co-operation in promoting its regional development."

"Washington," he continued, "seems to think extension of federal powers is a necessary accompaniment. But here we think that further demands upon the sovereignty of our states should be vigorously contested."

Thus did Mr. Hook strike the keynote for the largest New England Council convention in its history with more than 1000 delegates on the registration list, representing the bulk of New England's industrial strength. Before the delegates during two days of continuous sessions are problems of flood control, recreational development, interstate co-operation, southern labor competition, youth training for future industrial leadership and the control of public expenditures and taxation.

For Control of Own Rivers

Most timely, however, is the proposal of business heads in co-operation with the governors to formulate a definite defense against the further ingress of federal control, particularly in its application to the "ownership of our rivers and streams" as alluded to by Mr. Hook. These perplexities will yield, according to the council head, in proportion to the spirit of co-operation revealed on both sides of the Washington and New England fence.

"Our interstate flood compacts," declared Mr. Hook, "well illustrate the fact that in some matters co-operation is not merely a matter of choice, but one of necessity. The participation of both official and business groups is essential to the kind of regional co-operation we have created in New England. Neither group can do the job alone."

He went on to say that grave issues have arisen between New England and Washington in connection with flood compacts and thanked the New England governors for their vigorous support in helping to retain ownership of New England streams and rivers for New England. He considered the preparation of a defense against the planned Federal drive this winter to expand its control in New England as the most important issue before the convention.

"New England neither asks nor expects any special considerations," Mr. Hook pointed out. "She bears no ill-will to other sections of the country in their efforts to organize for the advancement of their own interests. On the contrary, we know that New England will inevitably share in the prosperity of the whole. New England pays, without protest, her share of the subsidies that other areas enjoy. But she objects when further demands are made upon her sovereignty than she should be required to abandon."

Mr. Hook announced the decision of the six New England states to pool their representation at the New York World's Fair in 1939 into a single regional unit. He further sug-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Songs of Birds Still to Echo In 'Of Thee I Sing' Sanctuary

Bright wings will continue to flash through shafts of sunlight in a secret wood in Lexington, and bird songs in the great variety that has made the spot famous among nature lovers all over the country, will still echo in its shady dells, thanks to the generosity of three anonymous women of Philadelphia, Boston and the Lenox Hills.

Letters signed "Of Thee I Sing" have been appearing in daily papers for six years, telling of this magic spot and of the friendship growing up between the writer and her feathered neighbors. To assure freedom from any disturbance of the tranquil seclusion of the grove, its location was always a carefully kept secret—which added, if anything, to the joy of bird lovers in the knowledge of its existence and in the news of its development.

Just as encroachment by suburban building operations last summer threatened to break the spell, "Of Thee I Sing" was invited by the editor of Nature Magazine to tell her story to its readers. The article appeared in the July issue and at once numerous inquiries came in from readers all over the continent, with offers of assistance, both large and small.

Plans for Purchase

As a result of this eagerly proffered help, negotiations for purchase of the tract and its perpetual preservation were entrusted to William H. Ballard of 45 Milk Street, Boston, while Bradford Williams of 9 Park Street, Boston, who is field secretary of the Trustees of Public Reservations in Massachusetts, became chairman of the "Woodland Bird Sanctuary Trust"—though the location of the sanctuary was maintained as a closely guarded secret.

Both Mr. Williams and Mr. Ballard announced that they would be glad to answer any other questions about the sanctuary and its future development.

Finally, a few days ago, the three women—brought together by a common love of this unseen wood and its occupants—appeared, in-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Back Bay Replies To Jobless Census Lead in Mistakes

Back Bay residents made an unusual number of mistakes in filling out the unemployment survey cards now being received at the post office. According to John H. Cleary, superintendent of mails, their percentage of mistakenly filled out forms was 10, compared to figures of 1 to 2 per cent in Cambridge, Somerville and South Boston, and 4 per cent in the North End.

A strong appetite for work was evinced in several cases. One man now working 46 hours a week and earning $60 for it counted himself as partially unemployed and sought further work—while another working 40 hours for $22 had similar inclinations.

On the other hand one of many humorously inclined persons signed himself Mr. Wise Guy, and stated that he was 105 years of age, never had worked and never intended to.

On the question of age one woman wrote "You are very impertinent."

Among cards signed with famous names was one purporting to come from the Duke of Windsor, which gave the information that he was a housing expert, not able to work and with no home. Another vouchsafed the news that one of the defeated candidates for Mayor in the last election was now totally unemployed.

An individual who evidently has had close contact with the effects of the depression, merely remarked, "A sweet time to think of this!"

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature near or slightly above freezing; Friday cloudy and threatening, probably with rain late Friday afternoon, and rain or possibly snow, Friday night; moderate west or northwest winds, diminishing Friday and shifting to southwest or southerly.

Massachusetts: Fair and colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness, followed by snow in the west portions Friday afternoon and rain or snow in east portions Friday night.

New Hampshire and Maine: Fair and colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness with snow or rain on the coast and snow in the interior Friday night.

Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness followed by rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior late Friday afternoon or night.

Vermont: Fair and colder tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness with snow late Friday afternoon or night.

Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness with rain Friday night.

Atlantic Coast: Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming southwest or south Friday, and fair weather tonight becoming overcast Friday and rain Friday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	71	41	Minneapolis	39	29
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	43	40
Chicago	38	36	New York	38	36
Denver	14	14	Norfolk	38	38
Helena	12	10	Philadelphia	36	34
Jacksonville	38	38	St. Louis	32	32
Los Angeles	56	56	S. Francisco	52	50
Miami	52	52	Washington	36	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 18.
B—Minimum, Nov. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:09 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Friday, 11:31 a. m.; height, 11.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:31 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Love of Women," with Heather Angel, Valerie Taylor, Hugh Carrol and Leo O. Carroll. 8:30. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:20. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:20.

Boston Opera House—
"Three Waltzes," Viennese operetta, starring Margaret Bannerman. Score by Oscar Straus. Staged and lighted by Hassard Short. 8:30. Matinées Wednesdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Tovarich," by Jacques Deval, presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Marta Abba and Rudolf Forster. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"Room Service," by John Murray and Allen Boretz. Presented by George Abbott. 8:30. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Tremont—
Charles Laughton in "Les Miserables," 2:50, 11:15 a. m., 3:40, 6:15, 9:50. Also "Slim," featuring Henry Fonda and Pat O'Brien. 9:50 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—

"The Awful Truth," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:30, 7:30, 10:35. Also "Murder in Greenwich Village," with Richard Arlen and Fay Wray. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:05, 3:05, 6:10, 9:10.

Exeter—
Loretta Young and Warner Baxter in "Wife, Doctor and Nurse." 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "King Solomon's Mines," with Cedric Hardwicke and Roland Young. 1:55, 4:45, 7:40.

Metropolitan—
Leslie Howard, Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland in "It's Love I'm After." 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: Frank Parker featured in "Three Cheers for Melody" revue. Shaw & Lee, Sue Ryan and others.

Colonial—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Daily 2:35 and 8:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
Brian Aherne and Olivia de Havilland in "The Great Garrick." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "West of Shanghai," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Wife, Doctor and Nurse," with Warner Baxter, Loretta Young, Virginia Bruce and Jane Darwell. 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Music for Madame," featuring Nino Martini. 2:35, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." Also Deanna Durbin in "100 Men and a Girl."

University—
Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Boston—
"Some Blondes Are Dangerous," featuring William Gargan, Nan Grey and Noah Beery Jr. 10:40 a. m., 1:54, 4:54, 7:54. Also Stage Show.

Keith Memorial—
"Live, Love and Learn," featuring Robert Montgomery, Rosalind Russell and Robert Benchley. 11:16 a. m., 1:59, 4:43, 7:25, 10:08. Also "Madame X," featuring Gladys George. 10 a. m., 12:43, 3:26, 6:09, 8:52.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
"Isles of Rest," an illustrated lecture by Graydon Stetson. Public Library, Dartmouth Street, Boston. 8.

Institute of Geographical Exploration—
"Dr. Knock," after the play by Jules Romains, presented by the French Talking Films Committee. 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 9. Showing also repeated tomorrow.

Community Theater Society—
"The Home of the Free," by Elmer Rice; "The Country Slicker," by Howard Buerman; "In the Darkness," by Dan Totheroh, three short plays. Lampoon Building, 57 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Avery Lectures—
Interpretation of world affairs, "China," by Miss Avery. Hotel Statler. 10:45.

Fogg Art Museum—
Dr. Paul Ganz lecturing on "Holbein." Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge. 4.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Junior Nature Sketch Club. 69 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Graphic Art at Harvard

The Arts in Boston

We have not been wanting for print exhibitions this autumn; in fact graphic art has dominated the trend in art displays. While lithographs claim a great deal of space at the Boston Museum, there are selections of woodcuts at Fogg, and German graphic arts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries at the Germanic Museum. All three exhibitions have first-rate examples and provide an extraordinary opportunity for study and enjoyment of prints.

Those two centuries of prints in Germany yielded amazing results. The engravings and the woodcuts reveal both intricacy and brilliance of performance. The engravers liked the ornamental, but they were not so absorbed with flourishes and elaborations as to ignore the imaginative. What penetrating quiet prevails in Dürer's "St. Jerome," how provocative and mystifying the "Melancholia," heavily laden with symbolism. Albrecht Dürer possessed the range and enterprise in making the print which Michelangelo had in painting the Sistine Chapel. In the prints at the Germanic there is revealed the courage and audacity, the discipline and dynamics of a great master. It is a rare treat to see so many and such good impressions.

Other Germans shown are Israel van Meckenem, the Master E. S., Martin Schongauer. While many of the subjects were, in the medieval manner, scriptural, there are a few landscapes, which show how these engravers were paying thoughtful attention to the minutest detail.

Early German graphic art is represented by some fascinating block-books made in the era which preceded the use of movable type. One of the most charming exhibits is an early colored woodcut, "St. Altho."

At the Fogg there are some prints of the same era, but the Fogg exhibition includes woodcuts only from the fifteenth century to modern times.

John Lavalle

The tropics, depicted in the medium most suited, provide a lively display currently at the Robert C. Vose Galleries. John Lavalle is the artist and he conducts the gallery visitor on a delightful tour to Haiti, Panama, Jamaica, Cartagena and Bogota, Colombia. Mr. Lavalle has frankly the feeling of the tourist, and he conveys to his graphic aquarelles the excitement which attends the first view of an imposing or entertaining scene in a strange place.

It is not uncommon for artists of this vicinity to turn to the tropics. Winslow Homer was one of the first, Dodge MacKnight another. There is something scintillating, startling, about the colors and luxuriant vegetation. Mr. Lavalle is moved by more than the picturesque and atmospheric scenes from nature; he is moved by the architecture, which harks back to Spain and Rome, the symmetrical arches, the stretches of masonry so yellow in strong sunlight. Everything seems accented and underscored, heightened by the sunshine and heat and surrounding richness.

Mr. Lavalle paints concisely, appreciating the value of few and carefully laid brushstrokes. Sometimes he is dominated by light in which everything seems to dissolve, shimmering in veiled shadows. It is painting which shuttles between interest in vivid fact and elusive light.

Outstanding water colors in the Lavalle exhibition at Vose's are the Citadel la Farrière and Staircase of Sans Souci in Haiti; Siesta and Banana Boats, Cristobal, Panama; Diving Boys, Jamaica, and Church of San Diego, Bogota. Mr. Lavalle seems best in a sharply defined theme, when well-marked trees and architectural forms give frame and direction to his design. In such themes as falls and clouds, he weakens while attempting to convey the ephemeral or impalpable character; the water color seems ineffectual.

Also at the Vose Galleries are decorative screens and portraits by Ruth Thomas. The portraits disclose a concise manner which is half way betwen the stylized and the realistic. Miss Thomas's delight in lustrous silver backgrounds adds to the decorative attractiveness of her pictures.

John P. Benson

At the Guild of Boston Artists, there is on view an exhibition of oils by John P. Benson. Less frequently in recent years are marine paintings shown. Mr. Benson, however, has carried the marine with its realistic sea and navigating sailboats a step further. He enlarges the context, shows the boats near the shore, approaching port. Landscape, hills, episodes of fishing are included. With wider range of material, Mr. Benson seems to blossom out as a painter, trying to achieve more complex and more varied effects. He seems to transcend the limits of the subject painter.

Outstanding pictures at the Guild are "North Haven"; "Between Showers," a remarkable portrayal of sunshine and imminent rain, and "The Red Buoy."

D. A.

Romance, New and Old, Rears Its Head on Boston Screens

Clarence Bull

Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell
In "Live, Love and Learn," at the Keith Memorial

Edward Everett Horton, Olivia de Havilland and Brian Aherne
In "The Great Garrick," at the Paramount and Fenway

Irene Dunne
In "The Awful Truth," held over at the State and Orpheum

Bette Davis
In "It's Love I'm After," at the Metropolitan

Three Films Are Held Over At Boston Movie Theaters

Movies of Moment

Three films are being held over on Boston screens in these days of change, as the local cinema stays its heavy artillery fire somewhat, pending holiday openings. This by no means signifies inactivity, however. With "The Hurricane" well settled down to blowing the walls out of the Colonial Theater twice daily, today sees the usual number of new films march into intown cinema houses.

To dispose, at the outset, of those which are prolonging their local stay, "The Awful Truth," the Irene Dunne-Cary Grant marital farce, continues at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters, but the co-feature is being changed to "Murder in Greenwich Village," with Richard Arlen and Fay Wray. "The Golem," brilliant French film of anti-Semitic persecution in seventeenth-century Prague, with Harry Baur, enters its second week at the Fine Arts. And "Mayerling," also French, in which Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux relive the tragedy of Archduke Rudolph of Austria and Marie Vestera, remains at the Hub Theater.

One of the things which most impressed this department about "The Goglem" was the architectural solidity of its sets. So it was interesting to learn that the Prague ghetto, the synagogue and the royal palace of the Emperor Rudolph II were designed by A. Andreiev, the Russian architect, who also did the sets for "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," "Don Quixote" and "Crime et Chatiment."

"The Golem" took a little over two months to film, not counting advance research and set construction. The picture cost $200,000 to produce, a large amount for a European film. It is a brilliant photoplay, excellently acted throughout, especially by M. Baur.

Howard and Davis Again

Leslie Howard and Bette Davis have been seen together in a tragedy ("Of Human Bondage") and a melodrama ("The Petrified Forest"), but "It's Love I'm After," opening today at the Metropolitan Theater, marks their first joint appearance in comedy. In their latest, Mr. Howard appears as a matinee idol and Miss Davis as his leading woman. Each tries to steal scenes from the other. Olivia de Havilland is the stage-struck heiress who tries to steal Mr. Howard. Eric Blore, George Barbier, Spring Bylington and E. E. Clive are in the cast. Archie Mayo directed.

The stage program is in the hands of Frank Parker, radio tenor, and Shaw and Lee, comedy team.

The Great Aherne

Surprisingly enough (or not, depending upon how you look at it), there are several points of comparison between "It's Love I'm After" and "The Great Garrick." In the first place, Miss de Havilland is important to both—featured in the former, co-starred in the latter. Both films were made by Warner Brothers and both concern actors. There the comparison ends. For "The Great Garrick," which opens today at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, goes back to the period of the famous eighteenth-century actor. The story, neither historical nor biographical, but just a bit of fun, was written by Ernest Vajda.

Brian Aherne, before we forget it, is the Great Garrick, while Edward Everett Horton, Melville Cooper and Lionel Atwill abet.

"West ot Shanghai," an adaptation of Porter Emerson Browne's "The Bad Man," laid in China, features Boris Karloff, Beverly Roberts, Ricardo Cortez and Gordon Oliver.

The Old and the New

With Robert Benchley and Helen Vinson supporting Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell, "Live, Love and Learn," a new comedy, comes to the Keith Memorial Theater today after preview showings last evening. Mr. Montgomery is a penniless young Greenwich Village artist who marries a rich girl, is lionized by society, loses his head, his talent and almost his wife. George Fitzmaurice directed the film, in which Mickey Rooney, Monty Woolley, E. E. Clive, Charles Judels, Matide Kaufee, Harlan Briggs, June Clayworth and Al Sheean appear.

It seems you can't keep a good tear-jerker down. It was not so long ago (1929) that Ruth Chatterton went through the agonies of "Madame X." Now the old fustian has been dislodged from the top shelf as a vehicle for Gladys George and serves as the Memorial co-feature. John Beal is the son and Warren William the husband.

Imported and Domestic

For devotees of the foreign film, the French Talking Films Committee is offering four showings of "Dr. Knock," starring Louis Jouvet, at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard, today and tomorrow. Screenings are at 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 9 p. m. The film is an adaptation of the Jules Romains play. M. Jouvet scored in "La Kermesse Heroique."

"Some Blondes Are Dangerous," with William Gargan, Noah Beery Jr., and Nan Grey, is the screen offering commencing today at the Keith Boston Theater. The stage show is entitled "The Folies Comiques de Paris."

A new program of short subjects will open tomorrow at the South Station Theater. These include a travelogue, a Hollywood screen test, the story of the milk industry, a sport short, cartoons, and Andy Clyde comedy and three newsreels.

J. D. B.

Harvard Tutor Friendly Link

"Sit down, Joe. Make yourself easy over there in the armchair. Been doing any reading this week?" asks the young tutor.

"Yes, I've been reading Taussig, but I can't get much out of chapter X," answers the undergraduate.

What's this? A conversation between two college friends? Or idle fireside chatter? It might be just that.

It also might well be the chummy, man-to-man greeting of a tutor at Harvard College to a young student. For, under the present tutorial system there, relations between teacher and pupil can be just as informal as that.

To the majority of people outside educational circles, the tutorial system is only the name of a rather vague new "scheme" being tried out in the colleges and universities of today.

Popular In England

Actually, the tutorial system is not new, and it is certainly no longer correctly in the category of experiments. Long popular in the large English universities, like Oxford and Cambridge, it was imported into America about a dozen years ago by Harvard, which was then seeking to smooth out and coordinate the education of upperclassmen, to draw into a logical pattern the many varied threads of a modern college education.

The tutorial system, however, is not rigid, uncompromising, or settled. On the contrary, it is most elastic, for even today the plan is undergoing drastic revision at Harvard.

When a student commences his concentration, or "majoring" in a certain field, according to Harvard's system, he is assigned to a tutor in that field who will also become his adviser in regard to all his studies. This tutorial work is not provided for freshmen, because concentration does not begin until the second year.

The tutors are not a subordinate type of instructors, as are assistants. They are men of all ranks, from instructors to full professors, the chief difference between them and other instructors being in the methods which they employ.

Weekly Conferences

They meet their students each week individually, or in small groups of two or three, for hour-long conferences, generally held in private office or room. There the student reports on reading which has been assigned, either speaking informally, or, perhaps, from notes. The assigned reading is meant to help close up gaps between different courses, to fill in background, and to encourage independent study.

The system has now spread to all but two of the concentration fields; and the plan is flexible, lending itself to changes and refinements. The movement for revision is particularly active this fall, and it is being most evinced in one of the largest and most important divisions of college study—the department of economics.

A plan for modifying that department was announced last spring, and already reductions have been effected in the number of students operating under full-time tutorial work. Latest figures show that only about 65 per cent of the concentrators in this field will continue the regular informal conference channels; also that a few students will get practically no instruction of this type at all.

Divided Into Groups

According to Prof. Harold H. Burbank, chairman of the economics department, the economics concentrators have been divided into Group A, comprising somewhat more than half of the total class, and Group B.

Those in Group B will receive a modified tutorial assignment. They will not visit their tutors so often as those in A, and they will work in larger gatherings, instead of individually. Lower in academic ranking, or with little real interest in their tutorial conferences, they will receive little more than occasional advice on courses from time to time. But, for the privilege of being released from their tutorial bonds, such men must take another course to compensate by formal teaching for their lack of informal training.

This modification process, which, if successful in economics will probably spread to other fields, does not indicate any glaring weakness in the tutorial system as it has developed in this country, in the opinion of Harvard authorities. No educational system could spread from college to college as this one has unless it had proven, dependable advantages, they say.

The changes now going on at Harvard are not concessions, then, to any weakness. Rather they point to growing strength and wider application of the tutorial idea; for by these recent provisions, it is hoped that the system will be brought into closer accord with student demands. Students who feel that an additional lecture course will add more to their development will be allowed to increase their formal learning at the expense of informal learning. Others, however, who are satisfied with tutorial guidance in their field, and who have demonstrated their ability to continue under the former plan, will be allowed to do so.

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 170 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport — Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Bangor—Alternate Mondays, 8:30 a. m., electrical transcription program, third Sundays, 1:45 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, Dec. 31, 8:15 a. m., Saturday, Dec. 11, 1:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

St. Albans—Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Springfield — Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave
Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday Jan. 16, 1938, 8:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Canada
Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

Creosote Gipsy Moth Eggs Now If You Want Leaves in the Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 18—Many Massachusetts forest areas, nearly stripped by the gipsy moth this year, have vast egg deposits, and the best method of controlling this pest is to creosote the egg masses, reported Mr. Bourne, insect specialist at Massachusetts State College, today.

The masses, buff in color, are found scattered most anywhere over the trees, particularly under loose bark and on the main trunk under the main branches.

Woodlands should be checked immediately for egg masses before the snow comes, because if the snow gets very deep it buries the egg masses that are near the ground, and eggs under snow hatch regardless of the weather. Stone walls are also places where gipsy moths may lay their eggs.

Rather than attacking all trees, the larvae of the pest have a decided preference for certain trees. The young caterpillars attack nearly all except the pine, hemlock and spruce, but do attack these as they grow larger. Species not favored by any stage of the caterpillar, young or old, include the ash, locust, tulip, butternut, red cedar, sycamore, balsam, American holly, black walnut and dogwood. Maple, yellow birch, black birch, elm, sassafras, black gum, hornbeam, black cherry and hickory come in between.

Burlapping trees is another method of reducing the gipsy moth. The caterpillars can be destroyed when they get under the burlap to spin their cocoons. Another way to protect trees not infested is to attach a barrier of tanglefoot material to prevent the gipsy female, who cannot fly, from climbing up and laying eggs.

Walsh Gets Post With NLRB After Rift at Harvard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Dr. J. Raymond Walsh, former instructor of economics at Harvard University, is a trial examiner with the National Labor Relations Board, working on a per diem basis, it was learned here today.

Dr. Walsh resigned his post at Harvard last summer rather than work out a two-year dismissal notice given him by Dr. James B. Conant, president of the university. Charges by the instructor's friends that he was ousted because of labor union activities have been denied by Dr. Conant.

The former instructor is one of several examiners listed by the board for possible assignment to try cases in any part of the country. He is now holding hearings in Pittsburgh.

Dr. Walsh's interest in the labor union movement found expression while he was at Harvard in leadership of the Cambridge Teachers' Union, of which he was president. This union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but also is friendly with unions of the Committee for Industrial Organization. This fall his first book was published, "C. I. O.—Industrial Unionism in Action."

Recent requests by New England labor unions for the transfer of Dr. A. Howard Myers from the position of New England regional director of the Labor Board have been accompanied by suggestions of possible successors, among them Dr. Walsh.

Jobs and Payrolls In Massachusetts Down in October

The number of persons gainfully employed in 1796 typical manufacturing plants of Massachusetts fell off slightly in October, while weekly pay rolls dropped by an even greater percentage, the State Department of Labor reported today.

The statistics were taken as indicating that manufacturers in the shoe, textile and other industries in most cases were reducing the hours of labor and possibly the level of wages in preference to discharging workers outright during the current slump.

The number of persons at work dropped 2.7 per cent under September, while average weekly pay rolls fel off 8 per cent. The drop in number employed, however, was only 1.8 per cent in comparison with October, 1936, and pay rolls totals remained 1.4 per cent above the corresponding month of last year.

The figures indicated that the general average had been brought down by sharp declines in a few industries, such as cotton goods, silk and rayon, wool and worsted, and boots and shoes. Cities in which these industries predominate have been hard hit.

Industries that suffered most heavily last month in comparison with September were cotton goods, employment off 9.8 per cent; pay rolls 24 per cent; silk and rayon, employment off 7.1 per cent, pay rolls 18.8 per cent; woolen and worsted, employment down 6.5 per cent, pay rolls 19 per cent; boot and shoes, employment down 3.9 per cent, pay rolls 13.4 per cent.

Cities in which employment dropped most in October from the preceding month were Fall River, where the number employed dropped 11.6 per cent and pay rolls 22 per cent; Lawrence, where the number employed fell off 8.7 per cent and pay rolls 25.1 per cent; and New Bedford, where the number working dropped 8.8 per cent and pay rolls 23.3 per cent.

'The Monitor Views the News'

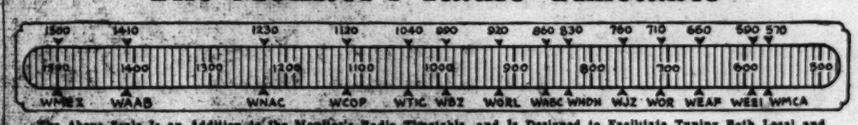
For Friday, Nov. 19

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:20	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



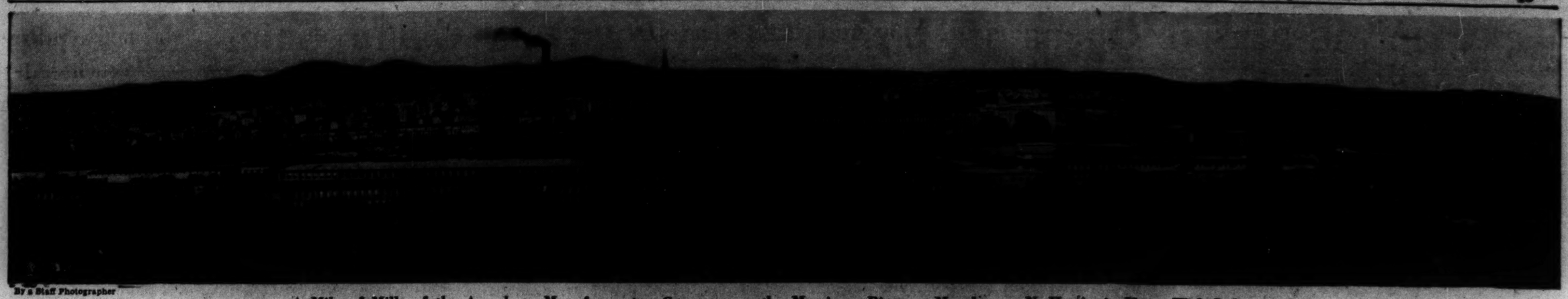
The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember: news	"Golden Melodies"	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Sizzling Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News: short review	News: Little Show: so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical Appetizers	loists; orch.; sports	"Casey at the Mike"	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Football Forecasts	Music; comment	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Popular vocalists	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Hawaiian orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People"	"Lum and Abner"	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
7:45 guests; orchestra	Mystery contest	"Jimmy Valentine"	Fashions in Rhythm	Jerry Fallows, songs
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	Talk, General Johnson	Vallee Hour: Eric Blore;	Josef Cherniavsky's	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 sketch, "Elizabeth	Liedersingers; quartet	Misha Auer; Yahbut	Orchestra; soloists	Dance orchestra
8:30 the Queen"; solo-	News dramatizations	and Cheerily; Tommy	Wayne King's Orchestra	Louise Parley, songs
8:45 ists; orchestra	News dramatizations	Rizzo; H. Hopper	Wayne King's Orchestra	Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Rakov's Orchestra: vo-	"Good News of 1938":	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	calist; swing trio	motion picture stars;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Extension talk
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting": "Whose	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Popular songs
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Constitution?"; Senator	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 "Buddy Clark En-	Burke; Stanley Reed;	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:15 tertains"; orch.	Norman Thomas	Bob Burns; Fay Wray;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "Essays in Music";	NBC Jamboree	Allan Mowbray; Four-	Musical Revue; Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 "Transportation"	NBC Jamboree	some; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Today in Sports
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	"Request Serenade"
11:15 C. C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Hockey report	"Request Serenade"
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Billy Swanson's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Carolyn Pryce	"As You Like It"	"Housebeat Hannah"	Network speaker	Music and the Muse
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Melodies"
9:30 "Sunny Melodies"	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Music; soloist
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Ruth Carhart, songs	Home Forum; talk	Today's Children; sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Dramatic sketch;	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Readings; music	Studio soloist
11:15 popular soloists	"Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"; sk'tch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	Hitmakers; orchestra	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noondav Little	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; soloist; orchestra	The Goldbergs; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; speakers;	"Man on the Street"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	"The Playgoer"
1:45 Hollywood comment	"Swingsters"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' talk	Studio speakers
2:00 News for women	NBC Music Appreciation Hour: lecture and orchestra, Dr. Walter Damrosch	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	Concert band
2:15 Network speakers		Commentator	Sport matinee	Walter Cuffe, tenor
2:30 American School of		"Curtain Calls"; music	Sport matinee	"Pioneer Clipper"
2:45 the Air		"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	"Pioneer Clipper"
3:00 News Service	Radio Guild sketches:	Pepper Young's Family	Sport matinee	Organ recital
3:15 String quartet	"Lend Me Five shil-	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Jenny Peabody"	lings"; "The Lost Silk	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
3:45 "Four Clubmen"	Hat"	"The O'Neills"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:00 "Meet the Author"	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport matinee	"Music for You"
4:15 Studio speakers	Club Matinee; variety	"The Guiding Light"	Sport matinee	"Music for You"
4:30 "Economic Freedom"	Club Matinee; variety	Mary Marlin; sketch	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Jack Ward, soloist
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Songs by Carlotta"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix, sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Sportscasts"	loists; orch.; sports	"Casey at the Mike"	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists	News; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Soloist; comedy	Lowell Thomas, news	Variety program	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	J. McHale's Orchestra
7:15 "Song Time"	Commentator	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Political talk	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Arden Orch.; soloists	"Jimmy Valetine"	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: comedy;	"Grand Central Station"; dramatic sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon's concert orchestra	Mary Jane Walsh; orch.	"Sweet Music"
8:15 soloists; or.			"Chemistry of Today"	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Death Valley Days";		Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:45 Alice Faye, songs	dramatic sketch		"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	Varsity Show: from	"Waltz Time": Frank	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Light Opera Company;
9:15 dramatic - musical	Indiana University	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	soloists and organ
9:30 revue; vocal solos;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Court of Human Rela-	Pat Barnes and his	Professional Hour
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	vocal soloists	tions; sketch	Barnstormers; drama	Professional Hour
10:00 "Sonnshop"; Kitty	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Song recital
10:15 Carlisle; Frank	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Crumit; orchestra	Network sports	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 "Low-Cost Housing"	Network sports	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	Today in Sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Day's End; organ
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	Bernie Cummins's Orch.	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	Bernie Cummins's Orch.	Worthy Hill's Orchestra



By a Staff Photographer

A Mile of Mills of the Amoskeag Manufac turing Company on the Merrimac River at Manchester, N. H., Again Hums With Industry

Diversifying Products Saves Mill Cities of N. E.

(Continued From Page 11)

came, throwing thousands of workers on relief and leaving the one-industry city in a state of turmoil. Southern competition, Japanese imports, government processing taxes and over-production were the familiar factors robbing the Amoskeag of its reputed strength. But where the plant failed, the citizens of Manchester succeeded in a way that places Manchester today on a sound industrial foundation for future permanent building.

A citizens' committee was organized to save Manchester's industry for Manchester. Today, instead of one industry, the old Amoskeag plant now houses 18, five of which have purchased the properties they occupy. These industries take up 3,000,000 square feet of floor space and employ 50 per cent of the total of workers, formerly employed by the Amoskeag. But the average pay per worker is said to be higher. And Manchester is no longer fearful of the collapse of a single industry.

Where cotton was formerly the sole product of the Amoskeag mills, production now includes electrical appliances, automobile tires, gauze, cheesecloth, interlining cloth, men's clothing, rayon, yarn and machinery. The story of how the $5,000,000 was raised to buy the plant in a given short period, of how the citizens' committee refused an offer for the plant immediately after its purchase which would have net a $2,000,000 profit . . . that is the story of New England fortitude and courage being echoed across the Massachusetts line by Fall River, where diversification of industries has accomplished something similar to what has happened in Manchester.

The Story of Fall River

Many industrialists cite Fall River as New England's outstanding example of industrial rehabilitation, since the task of bringing Fall River out of the mire of bankruptcy under state supervision has progressed over a period of several years. In a report obtained today from the Massachusetts Development Commission, it is found that Fall River, having lost 50 per cent of its great cotton textile industry in the last 20 years, aggregating a loss of $350,000 in pay rolls, has in the last 12 years brought in new industries with weekly pay rolls amounting to $200,000.

Pay rolls are running $100,000 per week greater than last year, according to Frank W. Dunham, secretary of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce and author of the commission's report.

From a yearly total in 1932 of $22,751,224 Fall River pay rolls have risen to an estimated $33,080,232 for 1937, representing a 10 per cent increase over last year.

That is a considerable change from the outlook for Fall River in 1932. At that time, cotton spindles had been reduced from the 1921 total of 3,805,012 to 1,866,648 with 800,000 classed as dismantled in 1933. Textile valuations during that period dropped from $100,652,780 to $14,500,000. Employment had sunk 50 per cent and 25 per cent of the city's population was on welfare.

Today, supervision of Fall River's finances by the state reduced the tax rate this year from $42 to $39.90. Instead of cotton textiles, the city now has dependable investments in 65 new concerns introduced in the last 12 years. What the early citizens labored more than 100 years to build—the cotton textile industry—crumpled in less than a decade. But that can hardly happen again in Fall River where diversification of industries is the symbol of a new and more stable prosperity.

The story of Manchester and Fall River is both the story of New England and of Hartland, Maine, which Gov. Lewis O. Barrows today cited as typical of that state's contribution to New England's 1937 portrayal of "courage in the face of adversity." Hartland, however, is only a village of 1155 persons on a branch line of the Maine Central Railroad.

Caught in the throes of the New England textile decline with their chief industrial taxpayer, the American Woolen Company, deserting the town in 1932, Hartland citizens, according to Governor Barrows, "tightened their belts and set their faces in determination to keep expenditures within the town's income, then dependent almost wholly upon a moderate-sized canning plant and private property that had shrunk about $300,000 in valuation from 1930 to 1936."

Property valuations set at $948,000 in 1930 fell to $648,000 in 1936.

Encouraged by the determination of the town's inhabitants to cut the costs of government, the Governor continued, the canning plant has pulled out of the depression as one of the state's largest organizations. All stores are now occupied; houses are practically all inhabited again; relief roles, formerly greatly inflated, have dropped to a casual few persons. Those formerly on relief have almost wholly been absorbed by the canning business.

"Frugality practiced in governmental activities," the Governor reported, "plus the co-operation of interested citizens, were the determining factors in the organization of a corporation which bought up the abandoned woollen mills and turned to the development of the canning industry as the salvation for this tiny town nestled in the hills of Maine."

Praise for Committee Idea

But the best part of the Hartland venture and similar ventures, said the Governor, is the fact that the opportunities for work by citizen committees are of increasing importance to New England. For in these committees, he said, is the groundwork for rebuilding the industrial strength of small communities which have been virtually thrown flat on their backs by the depression.

From Rhode Island come reports of a great spread of optimism over the efforts of Pawtucket to pull itself out of the cotton textile tailspin into the more even sailing keel of diversified industrial activities. Here, the city directed the campaign to attract new concerns and reliable reports today stated that practically all available space in the city has been taken over by industry.

This is Pawtucket's reply to the challenge of almost unbearable economic conditions which had left the city with many millions of square feet of idle textile space upon its hands. Warren, Woonsocket, Warwick and Manville are other Rhode Island towns reporting the buying up of former textile plants at a rate that promises a new era of prosperity through diversification of industries.

Up in Windsor, Vt., relief roles for the entire County of Windsor have been swept clean by the expanding business of the new Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company which opened 10 months ago. Along the banks of the Connecticut, there is a bustle of activity seldom equaled before in the industrial history of Windsor which is one of Vermont's leading examples of a successful counter-attack against a depression. Starting with 400 workers last December, the plant added about 200 more workers late last winter and is now operating with something like 700 employees.

Windsor boa[illegible]ck action after the Natic[illegible] Company packed up an[illegible]wn, leaving Windsor with n[illegible] industry to hire its working population or to tax for revenues.

N. E. Governors Demand Control Over Resources

(Continued From Page 11)

gested that the council's industrial advertising, like its recreational advertising, might some day be financed by state appropriations as well as private funds.

Following Mr. Hook's vigorous introduction to New England's 1938 campaign, the governors, one by one, echoed the sentiments of the council head with Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Conecticut assuming the lead in a blast at the Brown-Casey bill which he declared a "loosely-drawn measure which could not be made the basis of any intelligent flood-control compact."

Declaring that four members of the House and the "lone Senator from New Hampshire" who sponsored the bill have "joined hands in favor of a little TVA for New England," Governor Cross dissociated himself with the bill as one who "cannot play the violin while Rome burns."

"For me," the governor stated, "there is no amusement in twisting the tails of the power companies, if, indeed, they have tails. I want results, and I hope that the President and the power companies will discover a formula for developing power in New England that is immediately satisfactory to both."

N. E. Rivers of Great Value

"The New England rivers are a great inheritance. They are of immense value to us. And the valleys through which they flow are the most beautiful in the world. Naturally we cling to them as something that belongs to us. And through state compacts, we wish to control them against floods."

The other governors spoke briefly on the importance of including recreation and agriculture in planned New England programs for future development of the six states on a basis of "pooled resources."

Gov. Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island confined his remarks to railroad rates, tracing the events of the last 50 years leading up to the recent demands of the South for adjustments in its rail rates commensurate with the lower rates enjoyed in the North as a result of concentrated business.

"There is a dangerous counterpart to the Southern attempt to procure preferential treatment in freight rates," the Rhode Island governor warned, referring to proposed Congressional action to direct the I. C. C. to prescribe rate bases clearly significant to southern business. "It certainly would be unfortunate and bring about a period of chaos in rate-making if proposed legislation should be enacted to seriously affect long-established rail rates."

And he added, "The entire North should unite solidly to oppose any such unfair treatment and the entire nation should protest against an organized effort to legislate preferential freight rates for any section of the country. It is fundamentally wrong."

Hurley Supplies Figures

Why the North enjoys a measure of preference in freight rates at this time was indicated in figures furnished by Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts, who told the council members that the great majority of the nation's industrial activities are concentrated within a 350-mile radius of the center of New England. Within this area, he pointed out, there is confined:

64 per cent of the savings deposits of the nation.
60 per cent of the bank deposits.
41 per cent of personal income tax returns.
38 per cent of life insurance policies.
37 per cent of wholesale trade.
36 per cent of industrial production.
34 per cent of radios in use.
31 per cent of retail trade.
25 per cent of population.
4 per cent of area.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By His Excellency

CHARLES F. HURLEY
GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION

1937

When the Pilgrim Fathers set aside the first Thanksgiving Day, it was not alone a day of thanks for the bounteous harvest of 1621, but a day on which they raised their minds and hearts to God in gratitude for His many spiritual gifts, and for the blessings of liberty and opportunity in their new home. They realized, as they prayed, that their troubles were not over, that continued danger and struggle faced them, so, with confidence in His beneficence, they sought the guidance and assistance of an omnipotent and loving Father, as they faced the future.

We, in the rush and turmoil of this modern, materialistic world, have followed the Pilgrims' custom of setting apart a day of Thanksgiving. Only too often, however, this dedication has been to the letter rather than to the spirit of the law. And we, in America, have too much to be thankful for, to neglect the true significance of this tradition.

Like our forefathers, we, too, should give thanks for the material benefits we enjoy, for the prosperity and abundance with which we have been blessed. Like them, we owe Almighty God an immeasurable debt for the spiritual advantages He has given our people, for liberty of conscience, freedom of opportunity, equality before the law, and, above all, in a world of war-eager ambition and greed, the security and solace of blessed peace.

Thanksgiving Day is truly a day for rededication; a day when we should pledge ourselves anew in thanksgiving for the blessings which He has bestowed upon us, and give to our beloved country through our manhood and womanhood the best that is in us. Thus may we glorify our own lives and perpetuate Thanksgiving as a day of beautiful thought and inspiration, a day of patriotism, religious consecration, a day of gratitude for the blessings of the past, the opportunities of the present, and the hopes for the future.

Therefore I, Charles F. Hurley, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, mindful of the true spirit of the day, and in accordance with law and tradition, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of November, as a day of

Thanksgiving and of Prayer

and direct that the flag be displayed from our homes, schools, and public buildings as a symbol of the historic importance of the observation, and request that services of Thanksgiving be conducted in all our places of worship where our people may bow in reverential and fervent gratitude for the blessings we have received, and invoke Divine guidance and assistance for the future.

GIVEN at the Executive Chamber, in Boston, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

By His Excellency the Governor,
Charles F. Hurley

FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

God Save The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Tipsy Driver Case Stirs Talk

(Continued From Page 11)

aid to the injured. He went, instead, to the home of a woman and invited her and another woman to go for a ride, according to testimony of witnesses for the State. He was arrested about a half-hour later, two miles from the scene of the accident, in the car with the women.

At the conclusion of the trial, Judge Swift found the defendant guilty of drunkenness, of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and of operating so as to endanger. He acquitted the defendant of knowingly leaving the scene of the accident and of manslaughter.

The penalty imposed for Curry's deed was a fine of $200 and six months imprisonment in the House of Correction for each of two counts, drunken driving and dangerous driving. The judge suspended the prison sentences, in effect placing the man on probation.

"As to manslauhter," Judge Swift said from the bench, "the charge must be based on willful, wanton and reckless conduct. If the defendant was so intoxicated that he could not formulate a will, can it be said that he was willful and wanton and appreciative of the consequences of his acts? To find the defendant guilty, I must find his mind was clear enough to appreciate what he was doing."

In filing his petition, Representative Sawyer said: "I think Judge Swift is terribly astray in his construction both of the evidence and the law. The evidence appears to have shown that Curry knew enough to know where his women friends lived and to drive almost directly to their house for them after the accident. Thus it would appear that his mind was sufficiently clear to know what he was doing.

"As for Judge Swift's construction of the law, I have always understood that to plead drunkenness was no excuse. If we follow the judge's reasoning, it would appear difficult to hold a man for any crime when he was too drunk to know what he was doing.

"But, assuming that Judge Swift is right, and to prevent another miscarriage of justice, legislation should define manslaughter."

State Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, Republican floor leader of the Senate, in agreeing that a statutory definition of manslaughter is needed, declared: "From the Swift decision, it would appear that if you are going to drink and drive, be sure that you are completely drunk."

While declining to comment on the court decision, Registrar Goodwin said in Providence, R. I., where he was attending a convention of motor vehicle officials:

"There was some talk to the effect that this man did not have the will to kill, but he did have the will to drink rum and the will to drive an automobile and somebody was killed. Consequently, he will never again be given the right to drive so long as I am registrar."

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who appointed Judge Swift in 1932, said: "In court, a judge has one slant on it, while in the newspapers we may get another slant on it. Therefore, I would not want to comment on the case, regardless of who the judge is." Gov. Charles F. Hurley refused to comment.

In the Sawyer bill is the following definition: "The killing of a human being from a sudden transport of passion or heat of blood upon a reasonable provocation and without malice, or upon a sudden combat, or as the result of the operation of a motor vehicle, as defined in section 34A of Chapter 90, recklessly or while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or negligently so that the lives or safety of the public might be endangered, or upon a bet or wager or in a race, or for the purpose of making a record, is manslaughter."

Tobin Contacts Expected to Yield Benefit to Boston

(Continued From Page 11)

tremely interesting" after making a personal inspection of the counting of ballots and conferring with various officials, but stated he would reach no conclusion as to its adoption for Boston at the present time. The question of adopting "P. R." is vital to those in Boston who consider it one of the most suitable ways to bring about municipal reforms.

The Washington visit was extremely beneficial to Mr. Tobin politically. In New York the young Mayor-elect attended a football game, part of which he enjoyed in the company of James A. Farley, postmaster-general.

In Washington he sat beside Mayor LaGuardia of New York and a new friendship was struck up. His prominence at this dinner, presided over by Mayor Mansfield, gave him prestige among the mayors before the conference was a day old. The mayors were anxious to meet both "the man who beat Curley" and the youngest delegate at this important national convention.

This step was followed by a visit from the Republican Senator of Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., who was most cordial to the Mayor-elect, indicating that party lines would not be always considered if Mr. Tobin should need help from Washington after he takes his office.

Finally, came Mr. Tobin's private meeting with James Roosevelt yesterday. The Mayor-elect's followers believe that his cordial relations with the President's son is of utmost importance and it is understood that Mr. Roosevelt already feels considerate and friendly to the problems which Mr. Tobin must soon face.

While these political contacts are of great benefit, of course, to the Mayor-elect, they may frequently yield equal assets to Boston.

Maurice Tobin left Washington last night, a mayor-elect known by his contemporaries from coast to coast. What he does in Boston will be watched by the 150 mayors of the nation's larger cities who attended the conference. If he is able to render a progressive administration to Boston the nation will know of it. If he does not, this news will also spread. Mr. Tobin, realizing this, nevertheless is confident of success.

But he asked newspapermen to be sure to point out that he could not have gone to Washington, he could not have made the progress he has, had not Mayor Mansfield invited him to the conference and opened the way for contacts.

Pulitzer Prize Winner Buys Maine Fur Farm

HUDSON, Maine—Maxwell Anderson, Pulitzer Prize playwright, has purchased a 1000-acre fur farm and game preserve for a summer home here, it was learned today.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Oliver, relatives of Mr. Anderson, are to spend the winter at the farm and will be joined next summer by the author. Mr. Anderson plans construction of a log studio.

Witness Links Curley To Payment of $30,000

(Continued From Page 11)

been to Washington. Was that true?"

"No."

"Before giving that testimony had you talked with Dr. Santosuosso in reference to the testimony you would give?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was your conversation with Santosuosso?"

"It's pretty hard to remember after three years."

When this question was repeated, Mr. Graves answered:

"Dr. Santosuosso told me I should check the testimony and that I should protect them in all the ways I could."

The witness was asked about his conversation with Dr. Santosuosso on his, Mr. Graves's, return from Washington. He replied:

"I told him I saw Mr. Curley in Washington and that I was told to come back to see him. I told him the amount I suggested in settlement of the case. He said I had no right to make such an offer and that I shouldn't have made it and that it was too much."

"Anything more?"

"It's pretty hard to remember back three years. I don't believe I can give you any more accurate words."

He was asked about cashing the check for $30,000.

"Did you see in what manner the $30,000 was given to Dr. Santosuosso?"

"Yes. In one packet of bills."

"What did Santosuosso do with it?"

"He put it in his pocket."

"Have you ever seen it since?"

"No, sir."

The witness stated that on leaving the bank, Dr. Santosuosso walked along Tremont Street toward School Street, and that he, the witness, went directly to Dr. Santosuosso's office.

Defense Counsel Object

"Did Dr. Santosuosso tell you what he had done with the money?" asked Attorney McClennen.

This question brought objection from defense counsel Frank L. Simpson (for Dr. Santosuosso) and Wendell P. Murray (for Mr. Curley). It was excluded by Judge Posdick, who then made his statement on "back-door evidence."

Mr. McClennen asked that his exceptions be saved on the court's statement.

Judge Fosdick then said: "The court is not yet informed as to why this witness was not put on the stand earlier in the case."

Mr. McClennen turned to the witness and asked where he was on Nov. 13, 1937.

"In St. Louis," was his answer.

Mr. McClennen then said:

"In your conversation with Santosuosso, did he tell you what he had done with the money?"

Again attorneys for the defense objected and Judge Fosdick ruled the question was not receivable against Mr. Curley and limited as to Dr. Santosuosso.

Curley Named

The answer of the witness was:

"He told me he had given it to Mr. Curley.

At this point the court recessed.

For first witness today, Ralph Graves was recalled to the stand. His only testimony, in cross-examination, was that he came to Boston as the result of a telephone call from Frederick Graves, in Boston.

The second witness was Charles F. Newell, employee of the Old Colony Trust Company. He testified he counted and gave the money withdrawn to Dr. Santosuosso.

Cross-examination

Under cross-examination, the witness described how he signed the affidavits.

"Had you ever disclosed what you now say is the truth to anyone before?" asked Mr. Murray.

"No."

Mr. Murray asked the witness if he ever had written to Dr. Santosuosso that he was in need of money. Mr. Graves replied he had not.

Mr. Murray then offered two letters in evidence, dated June 9 and Aug. 3, 1935. In the June letter Mr. Graves wrote, "I have lost all my cash and have got to get a job to get along. I will tell you the story when I see you." In the second letter he advised Dr. Santosuosso he had failed to obtain a HOLC loan and asked Dr. Santosuosso what he could do about it.

Quincy Council Bars Vote on City Hall

Ending a controversy of several weeks the Quincy City Council has refused by a vote of 5 to 3 to put the question of erecting a $500,000 City Hall on the ballot at the city's election in two weeks.

Central Purchasing for Connecticut

(Continued From Page 11)

thusiastically at the suggestion of State Senator Joseph P. Cooney of Hartford that they have a clambake at the shore next summer.

* * *

Children's Museum

Announcement of a series of moving pictures for the benefit of the Children's Museum of Hartford served as a reminder that the museum, one of the few of its kind, is 10 years old.

In June of 1927 the museum was started in one room with a few minerals, stuffed birds, shells and mounted flowers and insects as its exhibits. It now occupies a large former dwelling house on Farmington Avenue, and last year had an attendance of 68,793.

Services of the museum are extended to all city schools through regular visits for all classes, scheduled as part of their school work. A year-round program of lectures and educational moving pictures is conducted.

The uncommon butterflies, odd rock formations, stray snakes and freak garden vegetables that used to be taken to newspaper offices by their finders go now to the Children's Museum.

* * *

Good Jobs Open

The best jobs yet opened to competitive examinations under the state merit system were offered this week in the Public Works Department. Candidates were invited to submit their qualifications for the position of supervising architect, at a salary of $6000 to $7500, chief architect at $4500 to $5400, and 11 other jobs as architectural draftsmen and specification writers, all above $3000.

The positions are all filled now with men appointed by the Public Works Commissioner, Robert A. Hurley, on a provisional basis and without tests. The men holding them will have to take their chances with outsiders in the examinations. No credit for experience while holding a provisional state appointment will be given, according to Personnel Director Harry W. Marsh.

* * *

Gain for C. I. O.

The C. I. O. made a significant step in the traditionally open shop machine tool industry when the Pratt & Whitney Company of Hartford signed a written contract with the United Automobile Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate. Pratt & Whitney is a division of Niles-Bement-Pond, makers of automobile dies and other machinery. The agreement did not, technically, call for a closed shop, but recognized the union as the bargaining agency for its members. The company agreed to a 40-hour week, with time and a half for overtime. The union promised it would do no soliciting for members on company time and would use no coercion to get membership. Wages were to be adjusted individually "consistent with conditions and results of operation."

Pratt & Whitney is the parent organization of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corporation, now separately organized as a branch of United Aircraft. The airplane engine factory is not concerned in the Pratt & Whitney contract with C. I. O.

Half of the $25,000 needed in private subscriptions to build a Connecticut display building at the Eastern States Exposition in West Springfield, Mass., has been raised. The rest of the money must be in before Jan. 1 to make a state appropriation of $35,000 available.

Bird Sanctuary Is Saved

(Continued From Page 11)

sisting upon anonymity, and turned over a sum of money sufficient to assure preservation of the sanctuary.

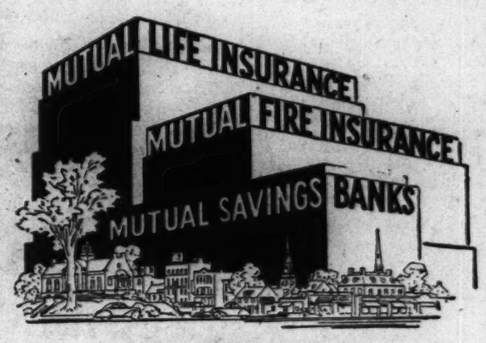
"Of Thee I sing" began to make the acquaintance of the birds in the wood outside her windows, six years ago, during a period of convalescence—when many of them, including some which are notoriously wary of human friendship—began after awhile to come regularly right into her room during the winter months.

Later she began to band some of the birds and has won wide admiration for her activities in this direction, as well as for her unusual ability to share her experiences with others through the medium of letters to the press.

Among regular visitors to the wood are numbers of evening grosbeaks, which usually shun suburban neighborhoods, but which came three years ago in a flock of 150—the largest ever reported in Massachusetts. Last year redpolls came for the first time and 64 of them were banded. A rare Bicknell's Thrush also appeared in the same season.

The Woodland Bird Sanctuary now comprises a hill of a little less than 10 acres, covered with mixed pine and hardwood growth. Adjoining the area are open fields of grass and arable land leading down to water in the lowland.

7 DAYS TO THANKSGIVING!
PLAN NOW TO ENJOY THANKSGIVING DINNER AT SCHRAFFT'S
16 WEST STREET
325 BOYLSTON STREET
90 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON
21 BRATTLE STREET, HARVARD SQUARE



The MUTUAL *plan is time-tested in New England*

BACK of each of the many "Mutual" signs you see throughout New England is a history . . . a record of long and consistent growth in the face of war . . . panic . . . disaster. Never for a moment has the forward march of the Mutual Companies been halted, never have their prospects been brighter than they are today. In unity, they are in a position of unquestioned strength.

Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company, one of many companies, was organized in a spirit of public service — a spirit that has been maintained throughout its 86 years in business. Through sound, conservative and successful management, Quincy Mutual has provided its policyholders with the greatest possible protection at the least possible expense.

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QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy, Massachusetts
AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

Ice Carnival Season Opens in Boston—Harvard-Yale Game Chief Attraction

Hub Grid Season Nears Close With Two Games on Saturday

Boston's last big football day of the season comes up this Saturday when Harvard is host to its old rival, Yale, at Soldiers Field, and Boston College entertains its neighbor, Boston University, at Fenway Park.

There is still another week end of local football—that is the annual game between Holy Cross and Boston College at Fenway Park—but the real fireworks are scheduled for this Saturday.

The Crimson-Blue clash at the Stadium is the outstanding game of the East, having justified this position especially this year, because of two factors. Harvard has its greatest team during the regime of Coach Dick Harlow and will be out to stop one of the best Yale elevens in a decade. All of the Crimson's defeats this season will be forgotten if a victory can be obtained over the Eli. The other factor is that Yale comes to Boston with an undefeated record and the country's leading forward passer in Capt. Clint Frank.

Yale Marred Record

Back in 1931 Harvard reached the Yale game without a blemish on its record. The Crimson had disposed of such powerful teams as Army, Dartmouth, and Holy Cross, and was a heavy favorite to beat a Yale eleven that had been tied by Dartmouth and Army and defeated by Georgia. The Eli snapped Harvard's undefeated string with a 3-to-0 victory when Albie Booth rushed in from the bench to score by the dropkick route.

Harvard players and followers haven't forgotten that setback and are looking forward to turning the tables on Yale this week end.

With the stadium sold out, hundreds of local fans won't be able to take in this classic. And in that case Fenway Park should be a good haven for the gridiron fan who wants to spend his Saturday afternoon at a football game.

B. U. an Improved Team

Boston College and Boston University both have powerful teams and are capable of putting on a thrilling, hard-fought game. For the first time since 1919, the Terriers, who haven't won a game from B. C. in all that time, have a chance to upset the Eagles. Last year a better than average B. U. eleven fought B. C. to a scoreless tie. Coach Pat Hanley says his team this season is a far better unit than that of last year.

On the other hand Boston College hasn't shown to date that it is as good as it was last year. The Eagles, while handicapped to some extent by injuries, have been floundering through their games unimpressively. Word now comes from the B. C. camp that the team is ready to hit its stride with Fella Gintoff, ace forward-passer, ready for action, Saturday. Doble has based his whole attack on Gintoff and with the Eagle star back in action the boys from the Heights should really begin to click.

Up until last year Boston College considered the Terriers a "warm-up" for Holy Cross. But with B. U. a rising power in New England football circles under the tutelage of Hanley, the game has taken on different aspects for B. C. The Eagles can't afford to take the Terriers lightly and if they don't watch out they may find themselves on the short end of the score.

Boston University is confident that this is the year they have been long awaiting. The team is primed for the game and ready to shoot the works. It is the Terriers' last game and they can afford to open the trottle wide.

The comparative records of the two elevens show little, if anything. Defeat has come twice to the Eagles as it has to the Terriers. B. C.'s competition has been a little more rigid. Victories for the Eagles have been recorded over Northeastern, Kansas State, Western Maryland, and Kentucky, while B. U. has won over Lehigh, Slippery Rock, Clarkson, Washington University of St. Louis, and American International. The Eagles were defeated by the University of Detroit and North Carolina State and played a scoreless tie with Temple. Boston University has lost to Western Reserve and Villanova.

N. E. Sidelines

Both Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard and Coach Ducky Pond of Yale have wound up strenuous practice sessions for their respective teams. Only light workouts are scheduled for the remainder of the week. Yale will arrive in Boston early tomorrow and go to the Stadium for a final workout before the game Saturday.

* * *

Word from Harvard that Capt. Russ Allen, Bobby Green, and Austie Harding will be in shape to start against Yale has raised the Crimson victory hopes. Yale will be forced to start without the services of Al Wilson, but have a capable substitute in Ali Hessberg.

* * *

Dartmouth practiced against Columbia's forward-passing game yesterday with Assistant Coach Chamberlain playing the role of the Lions' Sid Luckman. Coach Earl Blaik kept his varsity team on the defensive the greater part of the afternoon.

* * *

B. U.'s hopes for a victory against B. C. took a sudden nose dive yesterday when it was learned Earle Crompton, heady field general and forward passer, would not be ready to play against the Eagles. This has forced Coach Pat Hanley to appoint Solly Nechtem to the signal calling post. Capt. Leon Spivack will be at the blocking back position.

* * *

Tufts wound up its week's preparations for Massachusetts State yesterday with a stiff scrimmage. The Jumbos ran through their entire repertoire of plays. Coach Lew Manly will take his entire squad to Amherst tomorrow.

Ready to Perform on Azure Surface

By a Staff Photographer

Margaret and Mary Simpson of Banff, Canada

Stove League Chatter

Baseball echos . . . December, January, February, spring training . . . The baseball perennial—the holdout . . . Old favorites fading; rookies flashing . . . Another Cobb, another Ruth, another Mathewson . . . The same old story—batting practice and more batting practice; pepper games, infield drills, once around the park . . . Autograph hunters . . . Every manager predicting a pennant . . . The Grapefruit League, paced by a tailender of the previous season . . . Only three more months.

Bill McKechnie, the new Cincinnati pilot, holds the unique distinction of having managed seven of the present major league field marshalls . . . Had Frankie Frisch, Jimmy Wilson and Jim Bottomley with the Cardinals; Joe Cronin, Charley Grimm and Pie Traynor at Pittsburgh, and Burleigh Grimes at Boston . . . Pitcher J. M. Lynn of Jacksonville, East Texas League, earned his pay this year . . . Worked in 56 games and 340 innings, registering 32 victories and 13 defeats . . . Fanned 233 batters.

Players' Golf

The third annual players' golf tournament is scheduled at Sarasota's Bobby Jones course Jan. 20 to 23 . . . Paul Waner, Pirate outfielder, who winters in that Gulf coast town, is already taking daily workouts over the course . . . Other prominent participants will be Wes Farrell, Lloyd Brown, Billy Sullivan, Lloyd Waner, Jimmy Wilson, Roy Spencer and Heinie Manush . . . Sam Byrd, winner last year, has turned professional and will not defend his crown.

Dizzy Dean, the former Oklahoma cotton picker, is a hustling business man these days in Bradenton, Fla. . . . Diz owns a gasoline station . . . Just another talking point for next spring's holdout campaign . . . Despite rumors to the contrary, Dean will probably be tossing them up for the Cardinals again in 1938 . . . Van Mungo, the Brooklyn problem child, says he wants to be traded to the Giants . . . Which prompted another National League pitcher to shout: "Who doesn't?"

The Cardinals and Yankees expect rich returns from their spring series at St. Petersburg's Waterfront Park . . . Such names as Dizzy Dean, Pepper Martin, Joe Di Maggio, Lou Gehrig and Lefty Gomez should draw tourists from many towns within driving distance of the Sunshine City . . . The Cardinals, you remember, have replaced the Boston Bees, who left the shores of Tampa Bay for Bradenton . . . Incidentally, if Al Lang is interested in keeping the Cardinals satisfied, he had better do something about that Waterfront Park clubhouse.

New Motion Picture

The American League's latest motion picture, ready for circulation among schools, colleges and clubs, is easily the best . . . The initial showing was made at the recent Charley Gehringer Dinner in Detroit . . . Those interested in securing these pictures should get in touch with the big league club nearest to their locality . . . Joe Di Maggio hit three home runs with the bases full this year . . . Umpire Bill Stewart, new manager of the Chicago Black Hawks, has his club right up there in the National Hockey League standing.

The arrival of Tony Lazzeri with the Cubs has created a strange situation, according to Chicago scribes . . . Two men—Lazzeri and Gabby Hartnett—are apparently waiting for Charley Grimm to fall in the Bruin managerial seat . . . Which shouldn't help the morale at Wrigley Field . . . Certain critics predict that night baseball will be missing from the major league picture as early as 1939 . . . Interest in the nocturnal pastime dropped off considerably this past season in Cincinnati.

E. R.

Brown's Basketball Fives Play 28 Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18—Brown's varsity and freshman basketball teams will play 28 games, according to the schedule announcement by Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics. The varsity will engage in 18 games and the freshmen will play 10 games. The schedule:

Varsity—Dec. 4, Alumni; 8, Clark; 15, Harvard; 18, Connecticut.
Jan. 8, Rhode Island at Kingston; 12, Tufts; 15, open; 19, open; 22, W. P. I. at Worcester.
Feb. 2, Northeastern; 5, Lowell Textile; 9, Trinity at Hartford; 12, Colgate at White Plains, N. Y.; 16, Wesleyan at Middletown; 19, M. I. T.; 26, Tufts at Medford.
March 2, Rhode Island; 5, Dartmouth; 9, Yale at New Haven; 12, Providence College.
Freshman—Dec. 8, open; 15, Harvard Fr.; 18, Connecticut Fr.
Jan. 8, Rhode Island Fr. at Kingston; 12, Tufts Fr.; 19, pending.
Feb. 2, Northeastern Fr.; 9, Worcester Academy; 14, pending; 18, M. I. T. Fr.; 26, Tufts Fr.
March 2, Rhode Island Fr.; 12, Providence College Fr.

Amherst Elects Joys for 1938

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 18 (AP)—Quarterback Hartley Joys '39, of Milwaukee, Wis., yesterday was elected captain of the Amherst College football team for 1938.

Harvard Soccer Team Plays Host To Yale Varsity

The Harvard and Yale varsity soccer teams will play their annual game at Boston tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The game will be played on the new athletic field behind the Harvard Business School.

The Yale and Harvard teams will take the field rated evenly. Harvard this year has defeated Princeton, 1-0, while Princeton beat Yale, 4-1. Harvard defeated Dartmouth, 4-2. Yale defeated Dartmouth, 4-0. Yale played a scoreless tie with Brown. Harvard and Brown played a 1-1 tie. The comparative scores definitely show that the teams are as well matched as they have been in years and those who have watched both teams play agree on this point. Harvard is stronger on the attack, but Yale has shown slightly better defensive play.

The Yale team is built around four men who played on the 1935 championship team which won 12 straight games and Major Y's. These men are Jack Wilson, right fullback; Bill Carter, outside right; Hank Billingsley, center forward, and Jim Pond, outside left. They are the outstanding men on the Yale team.

Harvard will present a well balanced team against Yale with John Johansen and Arthur W. Page, the foremost players in the forward line. Harvard has an exceptionally good goalie in Harold P. Williams. This Harvard team has responded very well to the excellent coaching of John P. Carr who is sending his ninth varsity team against Yale. Yale has won the soccer match the last two years, Harvard last winning at New Haven in 1934.

The Harvard and Yale freshman soccer teams also will play tomorrow, that game also starting at 2 p. m. Yale's freshman team has been unbeaten since its opening game on Oct. 8 when it lost to Morse College, 1-0. Yale's '41 and Princeton '41 tied a week ago, 1-1. The Harvard freshman team has lost to Dartmouth, 2-0, and Technology, 2-1, but otherwise has been unbeaten.

The junior varsity soccer teams of Harvard and Yale will meet on the new athletic field behind the Harvard Business School at 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning. All games previously played by the Harvard junior varsity team have been informal, while Yale has defeated Massachusetts State, 2-1, and lost to Princeton, 3-0.

Admission to all three soccer games will be free.

Husky Quintet to Play Ambitious Court Schedule

Northeastern will play its most ambitious basketball schedule in history this winter, with Harvard, Brown, Bates and Colby listed among the newcomers on the 18-game schedule released this morning by Prof. Edward S. Parsons, director of athletics.

The usual New York trip will be omitted this year, but the Huskies will do plenty of traveling, for 11 of their games are away from home. The schedule:

Dec. 9—Harvard at Cambridge; 15—Clark at Worcester. Jan. 6—Colby at Waterville; 7—Maine at Orono; 8—Bates at Lewiston; 11—Rhode Island at Kingston; 15—Maine; 19—Williams at Williamstown; 22—Springfield at Springfield. Feb. 2—Brown at Providence; 5—New Hampshire at Durham; 10—Tufts at Medford; 12—New Hampshire; 16—Worcester Polytech; 19—Rhode Island; 22—Connecticut State at Storrs. March 5—Connecticut State.

Pros All Even at Pinehurst

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 18 (AP)—Horton Smith and Jimmy Thomson tied yesterday with Tony Manero and Mike Turnesa with scores of 132 in the 36-hole pro-pro best ball tournament, preliminary to the mid-south open. Both braces shot through stiff breezes for 68's to go with their 64's of Tuesday.

Panzer College Elects

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 18 (AP)—Fullback Vincent Brown of Atlantic Highlands was elected captain of the 1938 Panzer College football team yesterday.

Yale Can Take Ivy Grid Title This Week End

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—If there's anything farther from the thoughts of Coach Ducky Pond, his assistants and his Yale football players this week than Pasadena's publicity-scented bowl of roses, it probably is Einstein's theory of relativity.

Even that might be more important to the Elis as they drive for the clinching, climactic clash with Harvard. The relativity theory might serve to explain why, on parallel performances, Yale isn't more of a favorite for this renewal of their rivalry that will pack Harvard's stadium without the aid of a public ticket sale.

Of their mutual rivals, Yale has whipped Army, Princeton and Brown and tied Dartmouth, while Harvard lost to Dartmouth and Army and won only from Brown and subnormal Princeton. Not even a quagmire has been able to jam the gears of the smooth Yale offense, while the Crimson machine has back-fired badly on its two rainy-day ventures, against Dartmouth and Davidson.

Yet, given a dry field, Harvard stands an exceedingly fine chance of putting the first blot on Yale's sterling record. The first-string Crimson backfield operatives who absorbed so many bruises in swamping Princeton that they weren't available for the Army game are back in harness, and the hard-charging, clean-blocking line is ready to throw a crimp in the plans of Clinton E. Frank and associates.

It's quite a task they've set themselves. Frank has been responsible for the scoring of at least one touchdown in every game this season, personally has scored seven in the last two and Yale teams, while winning 24 of their last 34 games—24 of 32 under Ducky Pond—have scored at least once in every one.

Besides settling the Big Three issue, this game also will give Yale a chance to tie a sailor's knot around the "Ivy league" championship. The Elis have won three and tied one, to Dartmouth's two victories and two ties. Victory for Yale will give it the title no matter what heavily-favored Dartmouth does against Columbia. A tie for Yale and triumph for the Indians would leave them all-even. Dartmouth will be able to retain the championship it won last year only if the Elis are beaten.

The concluding league game of the year will be played Thanksgiving Day between Cornell, now in third place, and Pennsylvania, kept out of the cellar only by the fact that Princeton has been beaten more often. The Ivy league standing, with season won-lost-tied records in brackets:

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Yale (6-0-1)	3	0	1	71	19
Dartmouth (6-0-3)	3	0	3	68	28
Cornell (4-2-1)	2	1	1	67	32
Harvard (5-2-1)	1	1	0	36	20
Columbia (3-4-1)	1	1	0	20	20
Pennsylvania (3-4-1)	0	3	0	13	53
Princeton (3-4-0)	0	4	0	23	113

Hockey Season Opens On Dec. 10 at Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18—The Brown varsity hockey team will play a 17-game schedule in a season that opens on Dec. 10 and closes on March 4, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics, announces. Games are listed with Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Columbia, Colgate, M. I. T., Boston College, Northeastern, Boston University, Massachusetts State and Colby.

A high light of the season will be three games with Dartmouth, games having been scheduled for Hanover, Providence and Rye. Brown is meeting Colgate and Dartmouth in the Christmas Week series at Rye, N. Y. Eleven of the 17 games are listed for Providence. The schedule:

Dec. 10, M. I. T.; 14, Yale; 17, Boston College; 27, Colgate at Rye; 28, Dartmouth at Rye.

Jan. 4, Northeastern; 7, Boston University at Boston; 11, Massachusetts State; 18, Harvard.

Feb. 3, Northeastern at Boston; 8, Dartmouth at Hanover; 11, Colby; 17, Boston College at Boston; 21, Dartmouth; 25, Colgate.

March 1, Columbia; 4, Boston University.

Navy's Football Mascot Gets Cake

By the Associated Press

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 18

Bill VIII, the Navy's goat mascot, received a cotton seed pea cake yesterday for Thanksgiving dinner and instructions to "beat that Army mule in the football game so my grandpa can tell me about it."

Both came from seven-year-old Basil M. Halbert 3d, of Sonora, Texas, whose grandfather, Basil M. Halbert Sr., raised Bill VIII for the navy, and declared "4,000,000 Texas goats are pulling for the Navy to win."

'Gay Blades' Opens Tonight On Garden Ice

From the glistening surface of the azure ice in the Boston Garden tonight the latest professional spectacle on ice, "Gay Blades," will radiate the bewitching beams of gay lights, bathing Maribel Vinson's galaxy of figure skaters in the rich glow of skating beauty.

This unusual presentation, the first American ballet on skates, will be repeated again on Friday and Saturday evenings, with a special performance on Saturday afternoon.

Rich in costume and with orchestral background provided by Sanford Gold, the launching of Boston's favorite amateur, Miss Vinson, on her professional career will be brilliant in skating artistry. Miss Vinson has surrounded herself with the incomparable Karl Schafer, Frances Claudet, Mary Jane Halstead, Guy Owen, Margaret and Mary Simpson and Fredric Mesot, as accomplished a group as ever has been gathered in a skating offering of its kind.

The production is decidedly on the artistic side, with the music and the dance direction both under Miss Vinson's supervision.

The early numbers are set to a classical tempo, the skating set to various dance movements, while the second part of the show is in the modern movement, proceeding at a much faster pace.

This is the first show to reveal what artistic skating is all about. In the prologue Miss Vinson and Schafer, by skating the compulsory figures demanded in all competition, show the threes, loops, rockers and skating diversion which are now sweeping the country. The two champions have skated those figures so often in winning titles that their technique is faultless.

Schafer and Miss Claudet do a graceful waltz to the haunting music of the "Blue Danube," and there is a military group of six girls which has a grand swing to the Radetzky March of the elder Strauss.

Guy Owen in his solos will hold any audience spellbound with his jumps and graceful swaying which is a popular demonstration of spirals which cover the entire surface of the Garden. Fredric Mesot of Belgium will give the most graceful display of revolving spreadeagles ever seen on the Garden ice.

Ted Cave is not only an amusing cut-up and an accomplished acrobat and tumbler, but he is an amusing marvel on skates. Cave has all the resiliency of a rubber ball.

Hockey Results

By the Associated Press

International-American League

Springfield 3, Philadelphia 0.
New Haven-Syracuse, postponed.

American Association

Kansas City 7, St. Paul 1.
St. Louis 1, Minneapolis 1, overtime tie.

Tonight's Schedule

Boston at New York Americans.
Toronto at Montreal Canadiens.
Detroit at Chicago.
(Only games.)

Yale Junior Varsity Grid Team Favored

Yale's junior varsity football team, like the varsity and freshman teams, unbeaten, will meet the Harvard junior varsity team on the freshman gridiron at Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Yale junior varsity squad will arrive at Cambridge with the Yale varsity squad at 12:30 tomorrow afternoon.

The Yale junior varsity football team this year has defeated Army 13-6, Dartmouth 7-6, and tied with Princeton 13-13. Harvard's junior varsity team defeated Providence freshmen 25-0, tied with Princeton 7-7, and lost to the Dartmouth junior varsity team 20-0.

The Eli team will be favored to take its first game since 1931 when it won 7-2. Harvard has won for the last five years.

German Star Captures Japanese Tennis Title

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Japan's national singles tennis title went to a foreigner for the first time today, when Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany defeated Jiro Yamagishi, 7—9, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. The nearest previous approach to victory by a foreigner was in 1935, when Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia reached the finals, but lost to Yamagishi.

The turning point of today's match came in the second set when Yamagishi, leading 4—1, wilted under von Cramm's volleying.

Vancouver Not To Send Crew

VANCOUVER, Nov. 18 (CP)—Doug Forin, president of the Vancouver Rowing Club, said Tuesday night the club will not send an eight-oared crew to the 1938 British Empire Games at Sydney, Australia, because of lack of training time. "We didn't hear of our selection by the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen until last week," Forin said after a meeting of club officials. "We don't feel there is time enough before Dec. 22, the sailing dates, for our crew to get in shape."

Caledonia Retains Rugby Cup

GLACE BAY, N. S., Nov. 18 (CP)—Caledonia retained the MacTier cup, emblematic of eastern Canada's English rugby championship when they defeated the Bank of Montreal team, Quebec champions, 35-0 here yesterday. Won by the mining town team first in 1929, the cup has not left Glace Bay since then.

Cole is 1937 Captain

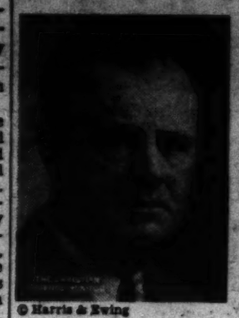
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18 (AP)—John (King) Cole of Bristol, Penna., star fullback and star kicker, yesterday was elected captain of St. Joseph's College football team for the 1937 season. Hitherto, Coach Heine Miller has appointed a captain for each game.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A Very Satisfactory Meeting

That the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, which took place in the Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, last Saturday, Sunday and Monday, was one of the best that that famous organization has yet held is just cause for the followers of the sports which come under its domination to be well pleased with the outlook for the coming year. Before the convention was due to get underway, there were many who expected that it would prove to be one of the most turbulent ever held by the AAU, as there were many matters that were due to come up which offered much chance for radical differences of opinion. It is, therefore, all the more gratifying to note that the delegates went about their work in a very businesslike way and were ready and willing to meet each other halfway, or better.



© Harris & Ewing

Judge Samuel E. Hoyt

The New Officers

One of the matters which was expected to cause considerable debate and possibly result in a selection which would keep the two factions which were so pronounced in 1936, when the question of having the United States compete in the Olympic Games at Berlin caused such a disturbance, at opposite purposes. But, even in this, the delegates came together and elected unanimously a man for president who is especially fitted to carry on the work of that office. In no way connected with the two factions which differed regarding the Olympic question in 1936, Judge Samuel E. Hoyt of New Haven, Conn., is sure to unite them and get all differences straightened out to everybody's satisfaction. And, being a college graduate, although always a strong AAU man, he will be in a splendid position to iron out any differences which may arise between the colleges and the union. The other officers elected are sure to co-operate to the fullest extent, and 1937-38 should prove to be a banner year for amateur athletes in America.

Athletes Doing Their Part

That Uncle Sam's athletes are doing their part toward making amateur sports better and better is graphically shown by the imposing list of new records approved by the records committee. Considering the fact that this was not an Olympic year, the showing was truly remarkable. One of the new marks recognized was made in 1936; but the others took place during the current year. The holdover mark was the 10.2s. for the 100-meter dash made by Jesse Owens. This is indeed tardy recognition for one of the greatest performances in years, and it is to be hoped and expected that the International Amateur Athletic Federation will approve it as a world's record. Another record which is worthy of special mention is the 14ft. 11in. for the pole vault made by those famous "Vaulting Twins," Earle Meadows and William Sefton of the University of Southern California. But to Ralph Flanagan of Miami, Fla., goes the palm for record-breaking, as his name appears among the list of swimmers no less than 11 times, while Adolph Kiefer of the Lake Shore A. C., Chicago, is a close second with 10 new marks to his credit.

The Sullivan Trophy Candidates

And the delegates to the convention selected the 10 athletes who are still eligible for the James E. Sullivan Trophy award. Several sports are represented, with track and field leading with four. Swimming has three and lawn tennis, polo and basketball one each. At the top of the list is J. Donald Budge, amateur lawn tennis champion of the world, and, if he holds that position after the 600 ballots which are now being cast are counted, he will be the first tennis player ever to win the honor. To me one of the strange things connected with the selecting of the 10 finalists is to find the name of Bill Sefton, co-holder of the new pole vault record, among them, while the name of Earle Meadows, who shares the mark with him, is not among the lot. Katherine Rawls of the Miami Swimming Club is the only woman among the 10 finalists, and there is little chance of her winning the trophy.

The New Trophy

One of the best things which was done at the convention was the putting up of an amateur hockey trophy to be known as the George V. Brown Trophy. No man was ever more active in amateur athletic circles than the late George Brown. Track and field were specially dear to him, and he was always ready to do anything he could as an officer or promoter. Connected with United States Olympic teams since early in the present century, he was well known throughout the world. He was also very active in hockey circles, and the trophy which now bears his name serve as a reminder of what he did for the cause of hockey and athletics in general. It is also fitting that the first competition for the trophy is to is to be held in Boston, where he was so long associated with the game.

Eighteenth Game Drawn

World Chess Standing

	Games Won	Drawn	Lost	Pts. For	Agst
Alexander Alekhine	6	5	4	10	8
Max Euwe	4	5	6	8	10

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Nov. 18 (AP)—The 18th game of the 30-game world title chess match between Dr. Max Euwe, the champion, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine, ended yesterday in a draw after 51 moves. The 19th game will be played Saturday at Eindhoven.

Amusements

BOSTON

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from the thrilling story by the authors of "Mutiny on the Bounty."
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents THE HURRICANE
with Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey.
Directed by JOHN FORD
Released thru United Artists
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Reserved Seats Now on Sale. Mats. 50c-75c-$1.00. Eves. 50c-75c-$1.00-$1.50

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PAUL MUNI
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NEW YORK, N. Y.
JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., at 2:30

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH & LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway 40 St.
Evs. 8:40. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2:40

The Most Exciting Play in Town!
MANY MANSIONS
With Alexander Kirkland and Flora Campbell
BILTMORE THEATRE, 47 St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Nov. 18, Scranton, Pa.; Nov. 19, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Nov. 20, Trenton, N. J.

BOSTON
Aaron Richmond Presents the
COSSACKS
Serge Jaroff, Cond.
NEXT SUN. AFT. at 3:30
SYMPHONY HALL
Remaining Tickets NOW
SUN. EVE. WORCESTER
Tickets at Steinert's, 562 Main St.
MON. EVE. BROCKTON
High School Aud. (Tickets 2-5)
TUES. EVE. FITCHBURG
Tickets at Fitchburg Music Store, Main St.

TONIGHT 8:30 PM
GAY BLADES
Starring MARIBEL VINSON and KARL SCHAEFER
26 FAMOUS SKATE STARS
AN INTERNATIONAL ICE BALLET
NOV. 18, 19, 20
Adm. 55¢ 5000 Seats $1.10
A FEW AT $2.20 BOX SEATS $3.30
BOSTON GARDEN

SHUBERT — EVES. 8:30 — MAT. TODAY
3rd Play Thea. Guild & Am. Thea. Soc. Season
GILBERT MILLER presents
TOVARICH
with MARTA ABBA & RUDOLF FORSTER
Evs. $1.10-$2.75. Thurs., Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.20

Where to Dine

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Serves Home Cooked Foods which are reasonably priced, in a delightful dining room
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Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
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Lunch 35c up — Dinner 75c to $1.00
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One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
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Hot Breads a Specialty
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SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
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65c to $1.00
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Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Moderate prices.
Delicious pastry, cake and desserts.
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Business and Industry

Living Costs Rise Nearly Erases Half-Year Buying Power Gain

Commerce and Finance

Canada Borrowing Less and Lending More, Says Magee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canada is borrowing less and lending more declared Mr. A. A. Magee before the 10th annual general meeting of Barclays Bank (Canada), following his election as president to succeed the late Sir Robert Borden. H. A. Stevenson, general manager, was elected vice-president of the bank.

"United States investments in Canada were reduced in the past year by more than $60,000,000 to $3,984,000,000 whereas British investments in this country remained steady at $2,725,000,000," Mr. Magee stated. "Investments from other countries rose slightly to $124,000,000. Canadian investments in the United States have increased from $963,400,000 to $987,200,000, whereas, in Great Britain, Canadian investments have declined by $3,000,000 to $47,800,000 and, in other countries, by $4,000,000 to $621,500,000.

"Canada is assuming an ever increasing role of importance as a field for investment. It is estimated that British and foreign investments in Canada are equivalent in value to about 1½ times our average national income, which, in the light of modern financing, cannot be considered excessive.

"During the eight months ended August 31, the physical volume of Canadian business gained 12 per cent over the like period of 1936, with newsprint output reaching a new high of 2,416,025 tons against last year's 2,033,943 tons and production of steel ingots and castings a new peak since 1929, Mr. Magee asserted.

"During the last half of 1936 and the early part of 1937, evidence of increasing prosperity was clear," Mr. Magee added. "Canada's export trade profited greatly, and this country moved into fourth position among the world's exporters, only Great Britain, the United States and Germany being ahead.

"Public deposits with the Canadian Chartered Banks have shown a further increase during the past year of approximately 6 per cent, and, during the last three years, they have grown no less than 20 per cent. The recently reported figure of Demand Deposits at $686,000,000 was nearly equal to the average level of 1929, and Deposits Fixed or On Notice have exceeded the average figures in 1929, which were the peak figures of the last boom year. Notes in the hands of the public at the end of August exceeded $202,000,000, representing the largest volume in use for any similar month since 1921."

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington St., Boston

Join Our 1938 CHRISTMAS CLUB
INTEREST BEGINS
Nov. 22

Takes Serious View

© Underwood

Virgil Jordan
President of the National Industrial Conference Board

Business Upturn Viewed by Jordan As Intermediate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A recovery from the present slump in business beginning in March and a slow upturn thereafter if fostered by federal aid or favor, is looked for by Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board. Speaking before the Chicago Association of Commerce, he declared that the current decline is only a minor phase of a broader and more serious recession in business which is likely to grow worse until basic conditions are corrected.

"It is fairly easy and safe for a forecaster to guess when and by what devices the current decline will be checked and business be brought out of its latest fainting fit for another breathing spell," Mr. Jordan said. "It is a much more important and unpleasant task to interpret the underlying conditions of which this decline is a symptom, and to make an honest estimate as to whether, when and how they will be corrected.

Slow Upturn Seen Likely

"The present relapse in business has been going on since last March or for about seven months. It has become very severe and has acquired considerable momentum before it has been officially recognized, but some sort of governmental gestures or political tricks will probably stop it by next March and induce a slow upturn thereafter. The decline will doubtless be checked before business activity reaches anywhere near the 1932 lows, and perhaps by the end of next year business may be back where it was at the end of this year.

"But this is not as happy a thought as it sounds. It is important to bear in mind the basic fact that by next summer nine years will have passed since the 1929 peak of business, and six years since the low point of the depression. Never before in the recorded history of business in this country has there been a period of as much as six years without a net gain between the beginning and the end in the volume of production and trade.

Unprecedented Depression

"Nine years after the beginning of this depression we shall still be far below predepression levels of production and trade, and with a population 7,000,000 larger. We shall be six years from the bottom of the depression and not yet have returned to normal business levels, or even to the point where we started. This is unprecedented in America.

"This depression has already far exceeded in length any in the record of this country. Practically every other people in the world has reached or far surpassed its predepression levels of production and trade.

"It is now beyond all question that bare recovery, to say nothing of normal economic progress, has been retarded to an extreme degree by underlying conditions in this country. After the expected governmental stimulants are applied to check the present relapse, business will doubtless struggle to its feet again and make another attempt to recover. The current sinking spell may not be the final warning to the country that these conditions must be corrected.

"Political devices may bring us out of such tailspins several times more, as they probably will this time; but unless the basic conditions are corrected soon the structure of private enterprise in this country will collapse."

Change in Profits, Capital Gains Taxes Foreshadowed

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It now seems pretty widely accepted in Wall Street that some modification of both the undivided corporate profits tax and the capital gains tax will be made by the present Congress. The attack of business and financial interests on these taxes, helped by the fall in business activity, has brought unexpectedly quick success, with Congressmen desirous, presumably under pressure from home, to "do something for business" and feeling that modification of these taxes is what business primarily wants from Washington.

Among other items slated for the regular session of Congress next January was a rather thorough overhaul of the federal tax system. But it was to be a slow and orderly process. Sandwiched into it, had the stock market and business not suddenly buckled under the New Deal, would probably have been a Treasury proposal to prohibit joint income tax filings by man and wife, which costs the Treasury some $150,000,000 a year; together with a curb on salary publicity, a possible arrangement to have income taxes on salaries paid at the source by the corporation, a possible lowering of income tax exemptions, and some mild adjustments in the undivided corporate profits tax. But the general purpose would have been to straighten out the tangles and inconsistencies which have been recently written into the law by hasty legislation. A thorough recodification, for example, was planned.

Flood of Tax Laws

Tax laws have been written with unprecedented frequency in the last few years. In the nineteen-twenties revenue acts were changed only mildly and about once in two years. In 1932, however, income tax rates were jacked up, many war-time ("nuisance") taxes were imposed, and the capital gains tax was modified in Mr. Hoover's unsuccessful attempt to balance the budget; in 1933 and 1934 there were further moves in this direction; in 1935 the "soak-the-rich" tax act lifted income, estate, and gift tax rates in the higher brackets above war-time levels following a surprise Presidential move; in 1936 the surplus tax on undivided corporate profits was imposed, and last summer the Revenue Act of 1937 virtually legislated private "incorporated pocket-books" out of existence by punitively high rates. Much of this legislation was hasty and much has in practice proved unwieldy, contradictory and vague. Dissatisfaction has grown not alone on account of the high rates but also on account of tangle, over-lap, and uncertainty.

The semi-panicky mood of Congress, however, appears likely to run over any sober program of revision in an effort to placate the mood of depression, as this week's word of warning from Chairman Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee indicates. There are a dozen obvious ways in which each of the two above-named taxes can be modified, apart from sponging them from the books entirely, and it almost seems as though every Congressman would like to see modification of a different sort.

History of Surplus Tax

The surplus tax on undivided corporate profits was proposed to Congress by the President on March 3, 1936. He thought it would help small unincorporated business. He also thought it would simplify the tax system. And he said it would remedy the inequity by which large stockholders vote to have their company retain its earnings, so that they wouldn't have to pay high income taxes on their dividends, while little stockholders who needed the money had to wait. The theoretical support of the law is the over-savings theory of business depressions, according to which when U. S. Steel earned $21 in 1929 and paid only $9, it contributed to the depression. The political or emotional support to the law was the fact that the Mellon interests in the Aluminum Corporation, now one of the leading beneficiaries of TVA's low rates, had the company plow in its earnings instead of paying dividends.

There was also the hope that corporations could be forced to unloose a flood of dividends, which would please small stockholders, and which actually occurred last fall and contributed in no small degree to the late bull market. The Journal of Commerce has estimated that $967,000,000 in dividends were paid out by American corporations in December, 1936, an all-time high record, compared with only $313,000,000 in the previous December.

The tax was proposed in part as a reform, in part as a revenue measure. The Administration proposed to sweep the old corporation income tax completely into the waste-basket and replace it with this new tax, which was supposed to raise $620,000,000 more than the old schedule. The House draft embodied this proposal, with minor adjustments for very small companies and a sliding scale of penalty taxes for non-payment of dividends with a maximum of 42½ per cent where no dividends were paid at all.

Administration Loses

Business opposition took some time to get its breath, but voluble objections were registered before the Senate Finance Committee. Administration support finally cracked under the attacks of Ellsworth C. Alvord, tax attorney of Washington, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Arthur A. Ballantine, representing the New York Merchants' Association, and George O. May, senior partner of Price, Waterhouse & Co.—all one-time employees of the Treasury. The Senate thereupon cut the penalty tax rates and to make up the loss, reinstated the normal corporate income tax at 15 per cent. There was pressure for exemptions for railroads, small firms, firms with heavy inventory fluctuations, firms with charter or statutory limitations on dividends, sinking fund requirements, etc., but each of these exemptions would have cut the revenue and necessitated higher rates, and few were granted. Now the talk is of exemptions for little companies, companies just coming out of bankruptcy, companies with sinking fund requirements on their bonds, companies spending their earnings in new plant and equipment, companies putting by "reasonable" reserves for obsolescence or for hard times, etc. A considerable bloc would cut the tax out entirely on principle, but appears unlikely to succeed; Congress appears more likely to leave principle of the law in effect, riddled with exceptions.

The capital gains tax began after the income tax law was passed in 1913, by the simple fact that capital gains and losses were lumped with income. In 1922 Congress yielded to the argument that such taxation discouraged wealthy men from capital transactions, and made a separate category for capital gains (and losses) taken after two years. The taxpayer could, instead of lumping them with (or against) his other income, pay only 12½ per cent on net capital gains taken after two years. This, of course, benefited only those whose surtax rate on these gains would otherwise exceed 12½ per cent.

Sponsors of the change had a good argument in succeeding years in the fact that the revenues from this reduced tax increased greatly, but no one seems to have been able to show how far this increase was due to better business and rising markets, and how far to the fact that wealthy men felt freer to take speculative positions in industry or the stock market.

Criticisms of Tax

In 1932, Pecora gave publicity to the fact that the Morgans had used capital losses to offset income in hard times and so to reduce their taxes to nothing, and so Congress ruled that losses taken in less than two years could no longer be deducted from income. In 1934, the law was entirely rewritten into its present form, under which the 12½ per cent privilege after two years was scrapped and losses were allowed to be deducted only from gains (and from income to the extent of $2000, a trifle to the taxpayers principally affected). The present sliding scale was also inserted, by which the taxpayer pays his income tax on only 80 per cent of his net capital gain after one year, 60 per cent after two years, 40 per cent after five years and 30 per cent after ten years.

The great—and largely unsupported—objection to this is that wealthy men find it so expensive to venture their money that they will rarely do so. The mere over-simplified statement above by no means suggests all the handicaps the law now imposes on the wealthy investor. Hence the objections run in two forms—first, that the law slows down business; second, that the net result is less revenue. There is a strong possibility that the figures on velocity of bank deposit turnover, discussed on this page recently, may confirm the criticism of the capital gains tax. They show that velocity of turnover has been declining in recent years, despite the improvement in business. Doubtless other indirect evidences of the choking effect on large-scale investment of the present tax will be turned up in the next few months. Contrary to common impression, wealthy men are by temperament more inclined to risk their money in industrial ventures than to put it in tax-exempts. That is how they got wealthy.

Drop in Buying Power as Living Costs Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—Most of the gains scored during the first half of this year in the buying power of the average American family has been erased by the continued steady rise in home rentals and clothing prices during the third quarter of 1937, together with a slight drop in average monthly wages earned, according to a study made by Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

Living quarters for which the family paid $24 monthly in 1933 cost $33.33 for September, 1937, on the basis of national averages, compared with $30.91 in January, 1937, and $32.58 at June levels. A further rise of at least 15 per cent is declared necessary by realtors and building contractors, according to the report, before new construction at present high costs is justified.

Clothing Costs Up

Clothing prices have advanced only 16 per cent from 1933 levels, but have scored almost half of this rise since September, 1936, thus rising almost as much in the past 12 months as in the preceding three years. Clothing for which a wage-earning family budgeted $20 in 1933 cost $21.76 for the same articles in September, 1936, $21.98 in January, 1937, and $23.22 in September.

Gasoline for the family car touched the highest consumer price since 1930, in August, reaching a national average price of 20.21 cents pre gallon. The price exclusive of taxes is still 1½ cents per gallon below 1930 averages, however; the figure paid by the consumer in August, 1937, included taxes averaging 5.4 cents per gallon, approximately 1⅔ cents more than the taxes of 1930.

Wholesale food prices soared into new high ground late in September, but sharp drops in meats and cereal products in the first three weeks of October, and smaller recessions in other products, more than wiped out the increase. September average retail food prices were only nominally above those of January; food for which the wage-earning family budgeted $30 per month in 1933 cost $38.22 at January, 1937 prices, $39 in June, and $38.76 in September; thus food is the only item in the family budget to show any recession from mid-summer levels.

Family Pay Roll Hit

Summarizing the effects of recent pay roll and living cost changes on the pocketbook of the average American family, the study reports that a family earning and spending $120 monthly in 1933 had to spend $138.51 in January, 1937, to maintain exactly the same standard of living, but at January wage levels the family's income had increased to $139.92 leaving a modest surplus of $1.41, net gain of income over outgo.

By June, the family spent $141.62 monthly to maintain the same living standards which had cost $120 in 1933, but its income had jumped more than $7 to $147.23, in the first six months of 1937, leaving a surplus of $5.61.

In September, three months later, the family's monthly outgoes had swelled to $143.04, while shrinkage in average individual earnings reduced its monthly income to $144.72, leaving a surplus of $1.68; thus the "yard-stick" family is now only slightly ahead of its January situation, the study finds, as living costs again creep up on income.

The September reduction in average individual wages earned was concurrent with some increase in the total number employed, the study points out, meaning that more men worked fewer hours during the month, and earned less per men.

Hits Money Policy

© Underwood

Eugene Meyer
Former Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and Former Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Now Publisher of the Washington Post

Meyer Says U.S. Easy-Money Plan Pursued Too Long

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE—The Federal Reserve System and the Treasury pursued for too long an excessively easy-money policy," declared Eugene Meyer, former chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and former governor of the Federal Reserve Board, now publisher of The Washington Post, before the Baltimore Advertising Club.

"It suited the Treasury because it enabled it to borrow at lower rates of interest, which Government treasuries always love to do," continued Mr. Meyer.

"A rapidly rising commodity price level forced an abandonment of the policy and the doubling of the required reserves in member banks and the desterilization of gold were resorted to to stop the excesses of rising prices."

"Because of the rapid retrogression in business," Mr. Meyer said, "I have felt that too much concentration in the Administration's mind has been placed on reform and not enough on recovery. The Administration's emphasis was strong until it saw its failure and abandoned it for other things.

"It is a hopeful fact that at this time the situation has become sufficiently acute so that constructive action is harmonious with good politics. I do not mean to infer that the Administration has lacked good intentions.

October Auto Sales May Total 197,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—October new passenger car sales in the United States are estimated at 197,000 units, R. L. Polk & Co. reports. This compares with 225,442 sales in 47 states during September and total domestic sales of 171,319 in October a year ago.

Registrations in 21 states reporting total 64,486 units, a 9.63 per cent decline from the same number of states reporting in September, but a 13.67 per cent increase over October, 1936.

October commercial car registrations in 21 states amount to 14,239 unit, 24.99 per cent under September and 1.11 per cent under October a year ago.

Salvador-Canada Trade Agreement Now in Operation

OTTAWA, Ont (CP)—A trade agreement between Canada and the central American republic of El Salvador, granting mutual most-favored nation tariffs, was announced here by Trade Minister Euler. It came into operation as of Nov. 17.

The agreement, signed by San Salvador Nov. 2, provided one exception to favored-nation tariffs—advantages given Central American republics by El Salvador will not be disturbed as long as they are not extended to other countries.

The agreement assured Canada the minimum tariff on general exports to El Salvador and rates lower than the minimum stipulated in trade agreements between the republic and other countries.

Up to June 14, 1937, Canadian exports to El Salvador paid medium tariff rates, consisting of minimum rates, plus 15 per cent. On that date, the medium rates were abolished and Canadian products began paying minimum rates. The maximum tariff of El Salvador is the minimum rate, plus 200 per cent.

The advantage of the agreement is that it assures Canadian products of minimum tariff rates.

Canada's chief exports to El Salvador are wheat, flour, inorganic chemicals and paper. Imports from El Salvador are coffee, sisal, istle and tampico fibers.

In 1936, Canadian exports to El Salvador totaled $60,198 and imports from the republic were valued at $9202.

Co-operative Auto Insurance for N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Extension to New York State of the services of the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, a co-operative enterprise organized 11 years ago and already the seventh largest mutual casualty company in the United States, was announced here by the Co-operative League of the U. S. A.

Starting in 1926 with a capital of $10,000, the insurance company is reported to have resources at present in excess of $5,500,000. There are more than 180,000 policy holders in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Delaware and the District of Columbia, it was added.

In addition to providing insurance protection for motorists, the company assisted in setting up the Farm Bureau Mutual Fire Insurance Company and has purchased the controlling interest in the Co-operative Life Insurance Company of America.

Canadian Issue Yields .816 P. C.

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Finance Minister Charles Dunning announced tenders had been accepted for the full amount of $25,000,000 Dominion of Canada Treasury bills due Feb. 15, 1938. Average discount rate was $99.79475 and average yield .816 per cent.

Engineering Awards Level Off 21 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Nov. 16 dropped 21 per cent under those for the corresponding week of 1936, Engineering News-Record reports. Private construction was down 33 per cent, while public awards declined 15 per cent, the publication says.

Comparisons are:

	Week Nov. 16	Year ago
Total	$34,753,000	$44,158,000
Private	10,098,000	15,008,000
Federal	2,055,000	6,207,000
State & municipal	22,600,000	22,943,000

Edge Again Wins Award Against Boardwalk Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 18—For the second time, Walter E. Edge, formerly Ambassador to France, now holds a verdict for $132,229.20 against the Boardwalk Securities Corporation because its president promised in writing to buy back bonds held by him "at any time."

The first verdict was $150,000, granted Mr. Edge by a jury in Atlantic County Circuit Court in 1934, but later set aside on appeal. The second, brought in by another jury to Judge Wilfred H. Jayne last night was exactly two cents less than what Mr. Edge was asking in this second trial.

Soft Coal Mining Cost Put $2.15 Ton

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bituminous Coal Commission has determined that the average cost of mining a ton of soft coal in the vast appalachian production area was $2.15.

Upon this figure will be based the minimum operator's price for soft coal in the area which turns out about two thirds of the nation's annual production.

The commission placed at $1.79 the average cost per ton in price area number two including Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and western Kentucky.

Last year, according to a recent estimate of the National Coal Association, coal operators received an average price of $1.77 a ton.

Commission officials said that the Guffey Coal Control Act provided no coal should be sold below cost and that $2.15, therefore, would probably be a minimum for coal in the Appalachian area.

Royal Weaving Co. May Be Sold to N. Y. Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—New York interests are negotiating for purchase of Royal Weaving Co. and there is every likelihood that the deal will be consummated in the near future. The New York concern has offered stockholders $78.50 a share. There are 25,000 shares outstanding with a par value of $100. Money for the purchase of 70 per cent of the stock has actually been deposited in a Providence bank. While the plant is closed this week an inventory is being taken.

Many large stockholders in the company have for months been demanding liquidation, but Joseph Ott, president of the company, has been opposed. However, it is explained that the price to be paid by the New York interests will net the stockholders more than they would receive through liquidation.

It is the purpose of the prospective buyers to re-equip the plant with modern machinery. The plant in normal production employs approximately 1200 workers. Joseph Ott will remain with the new company as general manager. The Royal Weaving Co. is one of the outstanding silk mills in the country.

Mass. Investors Trust

The trustees of Massachusetts Investors Trust say that the filing of a registration statement for 2,000,000 shares of the Trust, does not represent any change of policy as to limitation of the size of the Trust.

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SEE PAGE 18

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (incl.) 894,000
Previous day 716,870
1937 sal. to date 230,312,052
1936 sal to date 430,349,000

General Decline In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Recovery fuel was lacking in today's stock market and leaders suffered from selling chills that shook down prices fractions to 2 or more points.

Occasional rallies were attempted, but these were brief and feeble. Steels and motors were under pressure, along with coppers and specialties. Dealings were comparatively slow, transfers being at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Unusual "thinness" marked the proceedings, with spreads of a point or more frequent between sales of inactives.

Eyes on Washington

Wall Street had eyes and ears mainly for Washington. While the financial district was still hopeful the present special session of Congress would revise much-disputed tax laws, even if it is necessary to neglect the administration's program, it was not overlooked that new taxes might be necessary. Traders, consequently, were inclined to step carefully in the making of new commitments either way. The continued downward slant of business trends in most lines also was a restraining speculative influence. The flow of extra, regular and year-end dividends was mostly ignored, some being for the purpose of avoiding the undistributed profits tax.

U. S. Steel, ex-dividend for the first time in 5 years, managed to show resistance, but Bethlehem, Youngstown, Crucible and National backed away. The production outlook in this industry was far from clear.

General Motors, Chrysler, Mack Truck and Yellow Truck were under water the greater part of the time, as weree Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, du Pont, Amerada, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., American Telephone, Western Union, International Harvester, Anaconda, Kennecott, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, Loew's, Celanese, Allis Chalmers, Dow Chemical, Lone Star Cement, Industrial Rayon, Union Carbide, Philip Morris and Armstrong Cork.

Rails, on the whole, were only slightly behind. Advances were registered for Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, American Can and Allied Chemical.

Beside the new unionization difficulties confronting General Motors, coolness toward automobile issues was attributed partly to reports from Michigan that a number of plants will cut operations to a three-day week next month.

Coppers were handicapped by estimates consumption of the red metal is now running at the rate of about 40,000 tons monthly against an average of 60,000 tons earlier this year. It was emphasized, though, that consumption is almost double new sales at present, indicating heavy inventories are being cut down.

Bonds Under Pressure

Secondary and junior liens were under general pressure in the bond market today, and losses ranged from fractions to around 2 points in many instances.

Rails bore the brunt of the selling, particularly the loans of Great Northern, Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Alleghany Corp., St. Paul, M.-K.-T., Southern Pacific and Southern Railway.

Some low yield corporate issues were offered at fractional recessions from previous closings, but United States Governments continued to meet support. Final hour prices were 5-32ds higher to 3-32s lower with gains predominating.

There was further recovery in South American dollar bonds. Japanese issues also were higher while Italian, Cuban and Polish loans declined.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—The line of least resistance was downward in the curb market today, although most losses were small. Dealings were light.

Sherwin Williams with a decline of 2 and Aluminum Co. of America with a loss of 4 as the final hour approached attested to general thinness of markets in the industrial division.

Fractionally lower were American Gas & Electric, Creole Petroleum, Pan American Airways, Standard Power & Light and Electric Bond & Share.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass improved a point. Lake Shore Mines and International Petroleum had minor gains.

Wheat Price Gain Largely Cancelled

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Late tumbles of wheat prices today carried the Chicago market down about 4 cents a bushel, canceling most of yesterday's sensational advance.

General selling of wheat futures here was based on virtual failure of Argentine frost predictions, and on virtual stoppage of North American wheat export trade. Besides, corn dropped to the previous low price record for the season.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 3 to 3¼ cents under yesterday's finish, Dec. 91⅝-⅞, May 92-92¼. Corn 1⅜-1¾ down, Dec. 53⅜-½, May 56½-⅝, and oats ⅝-⅝ decline.

Rayonier, Inc., Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Rayonier, Inc., recently organized as a consolidation of three precedent companies, reports combined net income of its predecessor companies for the six months ended October 31, last, after provision for federal income taxes other than taxes on undistributed profits and excess profits taxes, of $2,285,865. The period covered by the report is the six months immediately preceding the consolidation and constitutes the first half of the current fiscal year.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
85	36	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	36½	36½	36½	Nov 17
69	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	50⅞	49⅞	49⅞	—1
23½	9	Adams Exp (.50g)	21	10	9⅝	9⅝	
38⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	30	30	30	
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	7	24	23½	23½	—1
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1⅝	1½	1½	Nov 16
80¼	46¼	Air Reduction (1a)	16	51¼	50½	50½	—1½
3½	⅞	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	23	13	11⅞	12	
5⅝	1	Allegheny	16	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
59⅝	10	Alleg pf xw	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
59⅝	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	14⅝	13⅜	13½	—1
60	11	Alleg pf $60 ww	8	14	12½	13⅝	— ⅛
53½	20½	Alleg pr pf	3	23	23	23	—½
45⅝	13	Allen Ind (1.60)	3	19⅛	19	19	Nov 17
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	47	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	7	156½	156	156½	+1½
17⅛	10	Allied Kid (1a)	3	10	10	10	
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	10	13½	13	13	— ⅛
21⅞	8½	Allied Stores (.30a)	19	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	86	86	86	Nov 17
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	21	45	44	45	—1⅛
30¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
8⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
53¼	19	Amal Leather pf (2)	2	32	32	32	—1⅛
114⅛	87½	Amerada (2)	6	58	56¾	57½	—1½
101½	83½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	4	63	62¾	63	Nov 15
41⅝	10	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	7	14½	13⅝	14	—1¼
80¾	20	Am Brake Sh (2g)	3	35¼	34	34	—2½
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	14	98¼	98	98¼	+ ⅛
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	3	157⅞	157½	157½	Nov 16
71	18¼	Am Car & Fdy (⅝g)	1	23	23	23	
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Nov 17
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	10	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	88	88	88	Nov 8
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	2	101⅝	101½	101½	Nov 17
23⅝	8¼	Am Colortype	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	6	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	2	15⅜	13⅞	13⅞	—1
13½	3	Am Encaustic Tiling	10	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
17	5	Am European	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	3	22½	22½	22½	Nov 17
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	1	27	27	27	—1
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	3½	Am Hide & Leather	3	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
85⅝	30½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Nov 17
52⅜	33¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	9	37¾	37½	37½	Nov 16
4¾	1½	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Nov 13
17⅜	6⅝	Am International	3	8⅜	8	8	Nov 17
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	10	19½	18½	19¼	+ ⅛
135	85	Am Locomotive pf	1	65½	65½	65½	Nov 16
29⅜	10⅝	Am M & Pdy (1)	8	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
13⅝	3	Am M & Met (.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
68⅜	26	Am Metal (1¼g)	*3	32⅝	27½	27½	—1¾
129½	101¾	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	*1	101	101	101	+ ½
16½	3	Am Power & Light	45	7¾	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
87½	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	2	48	48	48	—2
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	90	40	40	40½	—2½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	106	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
45⅛	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	48	23½	22½	22¾	— ⅞
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	7	78⅞	77¾	77¾	—2¼
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	20½	20½	20½	Nov 17
29	7½	Am Seating (½g)	3	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅜
105¾	45¼	Am Smelt & R (4g)	30	49⅝	47½	48¾	—1¼
154	125	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	126	126	126	+1
67⅛	40	Am Snuff (3a)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
73¼	23½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	12	26⅝	26	26½	— ¼
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	21	11⅝	10	10¼	—1¾
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	114	114	114	
25½	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	4	18½	18½	18½	Nov 12
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	48	149¾	147½	148¼	—1
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	7	68⅞	68	68½	
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	9	71¾	70¾	71½	— ⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	4	138½	137½	137½	Nov 17
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	*78	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (5)	2	84½	84½	84½	Nov 17
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	3	5⅜	5¾	5⅞	Nov 17
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	6	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	15	7	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
79¾	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	38	38	38	Nov 10
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¼g)	154	29½	28¼	28¼	—1¾
97	39	Anacon W&C (4)	1	45	45	45	—3
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	20	18	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
37½	7	Andes Copper	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 4
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (2)	3	32¾	32½	32¾	Nov 10
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	Nov 17
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	84	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	5	70⅞	69⅞	69⅞	—1¼
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	9	41	40	40¾	—1¼
16¾	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅛g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Nov 17
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	6⅝	Assd Dry Goods	12	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
101	71	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	71	71	71	
125	96	Assd Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	96	96	96	Nov 5
57½	35	Assoc Invest (3a)	1	42	42	42	Nov 16
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	29	38⅝	37⅜	37½	—1¼
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	10	27	26	27	— ¼
5	5	Atl Gulf & W In	1	7	7	7	
44	9	Atl Gulf & W In pf	1	14	14	14	Nov 15
37	18	Atl Refining (4)	15	22⅜	21⅝	22	
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Nov 17
18½	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	8	9½	9	9	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	12	43	43	43	Nov 15
94	40½	Atlas Powder (3½g)	1	49	49	49	Nov 15
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (⅛g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Nov 16
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	25	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	6	3¾	3¾	3⅝	— ⅛
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	34	8½	8	8½	— ¼
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	65	12	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	15	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35½	35½	35½	Nov 15
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	8	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
32	9	Barker Bros	1	11	11	11	— ⅝
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	16	14	13⅝	14	
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17⅜	17	17	Nov 15
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	92	92	92	Nov 10
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	96	96	96	Nov 8
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	*17	14	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅜
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	6	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
62¾	34	Best & Co (2½a)	6	37¼	37	37	—2½
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	158	52½	50	50⅝	—1⅞
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	94	94	94	—2½
69¾	28	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	31	31	31	Nov 12
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	5	16½	16	16	— ½
33⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	103	25⅝	23½	24¾	+ ⅞
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2½g)	2	28	28	28	— ⅜
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	15⅝	15⅜	15¾	Nov 16
28	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	17	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ⅜
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	16	31¼	30½	30⅝	—1½
15⅝	3	Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	Nov 16
1⅝	½	Botany C M A	2	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	Nov 15
35⅝	18¼	Bower B Bear (2g)	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	16	10⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅜
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	27	24⅜	23½	23⅝	—1⅞
53½	32	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	33	33	33	Nov 16
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
38½	6½	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	9½	9½	9½	Nov 17
83	6	Bkln-Man Tr	16	12½	11½	11½	— ½
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (8)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	Nov 15
53⅜	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	6	22¼	21½	22	— ⅝
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	Nov 12
24½	6	Brune-Balke (½g)	7	9	8⅝	9	— ½
25½	8½	Bucyrus-Erie (⅝g)	3	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
22	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
45¼	10½	Bullard Co (2g)	6	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅜
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	36	35	35	Nov 17
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	1	8	8	8	
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	16	18⅜	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
11⅜	1⅝	Bush Terminal	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	5	11¾	11	11¾	Nov 16
18½	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	2	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
36⅛	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	9	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
33¾	8	Byers Co	6	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅞
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	5	19	18	18	—1⅛
		C					
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1⅝a)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Nov 17
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Nov 17
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	15	2	1⅞	2	
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	1	16	16	16	
38½	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	24	14½	13⅞	14½	— ⅛
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	17	8	7⅞	7⅞	
61½	30	Cannon Mills (1¼g)	4	30	30	30	Nov 16
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	7	7	7	Nov 6
35⅜	17	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	16	15½	15½	—1½
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Nov 16
191⅜	89	Case (J I) (6g)	3	97	96¼	97	—1
100	48¼	Caterpil Trac (2a)	8	48¾	47½	47½	—1
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	12	21⅜	21	21⅜	—1⅛
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)		100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20a)	2	26⅜	26½	26⅝	
39¾	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	7	4¼	4	4	— ⅜
41⅞	8	Cent RR NJ	3	11½	11½	11½	—2
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	7	6½	6½	— ½
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	1	6	6	6	Nov 15
86⅝	40	Cerro de Pas (4a)	2	40¾	40¼	40¾	— ⅝
23⅝	3½	Certain-teed	17	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & F (2)	7	32	30	30	—1
48	8	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	—2
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	43	40¼	39¾	39⅝	
100	39¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	93⅝	92⅝	92½	+2¾
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	2	2	2	Nov 5
13½	3	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
6⅝	1	Chi & N W	2	2	2	2	
19⅝	3	Chi & N W pf	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4	1	Chi Ot West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 16
18¼	3	Chi Ot West pf	2	5	5	5	Nov 17
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	7	12	12	12	— ⅝
5	1	Chi M St P & P	4	1⅛	1	1	Nov 17
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	5	2½	2	2	— ⅛
23	6⅝	Chi Pneu T	6	12½	12	12	—1
45	29	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅝	1	C R I & P 6% pf	2	3⅝	3¼	3¼	Nov 17
19½	1½	C R I & P 7% pf	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Nov 16
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	3	9½	9½	9½	Nov 16
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅜	2	Childs Co	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
135½	82½	Chrysler (10a)	218	64	61¼	61¼	—2⅝
21⅝	11	City Ice & F (2)	4	13⅝	13½	13½	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	3	4¼	4	4¼	Nov 16
46	24½	Clark Eq (4 20g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	—3⅝
48½	22	Cler Graph B (1¼g)	1	27½	27½	27½	—1
37	23½	Climax Molyb (.90g)	4	30	29½	30	— ⅛
29⅞	13½	Clueti Peabody (1)	4	18	18	18⅛	— ⅛
130⅝	83¼	Coca-Cola (2a)	2	117	117	117	—3¼
139	88¼	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	98½	98½	98½	Nov 13
28⅝	16	Colgate-Palm (1½)	21	19¼	18	18	— ⅝
104⅛	85¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	Nov 10
63⅝	26⅝	Coll & Alk (5g)	*7	30	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅝
21⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (2g)	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
32	18	Colum Br A (1.40g)	3	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.40g)	1	19¼	19½	19½	— ⅛
20⅝	4⅝	Colum G&E (.40a)	97	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
100	88½	Colum G&E pf A (6)	1	90	90	90	Nov 17
30½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	7	18⅞	16⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
44⅛	27	Colum Pict pf (2½)	2	31½	31½	31½	Nov 12
130⅝	75	Colum Carbon (4a)	5	81½	79⅝	80	Nov 17
69¼	33½	Comi Credit (4a)	18	41	39½	39½	—1
114	86⅞	Comi Credit pf (4¾)	6	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Nov 9
39½	20½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	19	44	41½	41½	—3½
120	89	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	99	99	99	Nov 17
21¼	8	Comi Solv (.60)	19	9⅜	9	9¼	— ⅛
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	61	2¼	2	2⅛	
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	4	43	43½	43⅝	—1⅝
19½	4⅛	Conde Nast	2	7	7	7	Nov 15
48⅛	21	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	1	34⅝	34¾	34⅝	—1⅛
19¼	9¼	Congress Cigar	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Nov 9
33⅝	8	Consol Aircraft	13	12	12½	13	— ⅛
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Nov 12
40⅝	22	Consol Edison (2)	30	28½	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
108	93	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	99	99	99	
8⅝	1	Consol Film	3	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Nov 17
18¾	4¾	Consol Film pf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
13½	3¾	Consol Laundries	8	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (1a)	32	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
108⅞	101	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Nov 1
10⅝	3⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
63¾	16	Consol Coal pf	2	19	19	19	—2½
93½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	+2¾
37⅞	10¾	Container Corp (3.50)	12	15¾	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
37⅞	7½	Cont Baking A	13	12½	12	12	— ⅛
8	1	Cont Baking B	9	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
109⅝	85	Cont Baking pf (7)	1	79	79	79	Nov 16
49¾	41¾	Cont Can (2)	8	45½	45	45	— ⅛
23⅝	8½	Cont Dis Bld (1¼g)	2	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
22⅝	8	Cont Diamond	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
37⅞	⅝	Cont Motors	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1¾g)	23	38¾	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
35⅝	8½	Cont Steel (1)	8	11	10	11	— ⅛
71⅞	50½	Corn Products (3)	13	58⅜	57¾	58	—1
171½	133	Corn Products pf (7)	1	158	158	158	Oct 27
10⅜	3	Cotty	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
56½	24	Crane Co	17	38	36	36¼	— ⅜
115	90	Crane Co cv pf (3)	4	96	94	94	Nov 16
37	21¼	Cream of Wh (3g)	6	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
28¾	7	Crosley Radio	1	9	9	9	

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Credit Control Policy Hinted By Reserve Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—No further monetary measures are contemplated to combat the current recession in business, it was hinted by M. S. Szymczak, a member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System before the Municipal Bond Club of New York.

Mr. Szymczak said that there has been a tendency to overemphasize the effect of monetary and credit factors on business and "the more one surveys monetary history the clearer it becomes that what can be accomplished through monetary and credit measures by themselves is strictly limited."

Mr. Szymczak admitted that the increase in reserve requirements and the recent sterilization of gold imports by the Treasury were not customary means by which the central banking system usually effects current adjustments of the supply of credit to the demand.

"The occasion of the exercise of these powers," he said, "was the flow of gold into this country from abroad and the resulting expansion of bank reserves to proportions quite beyond the possibilities of use as a basis for the legitimate expansion of credit. When the board raised reserve requirements its purpose was not to abandon its policy of monetary ease but to continue that policy under conditions amenable to control."

These measures, the speaker said, were intended to neutralize the effect of major financial disturbances originating abroad, and to "keep the domestic credit situation amenable to the established technique of regulation."

Regarding the latest measure of regulation taken in respect to the reduction of margin requirements, Mr. Szymczak pointed out that its effect is not general upon the whole field of credit, but restricted to the use of credit used by brokers, dealers and banks for the purpose of purchasing or carrying registered securities. "Theoretically, margin requirements can be raised when it appears advisable to restrain speculative use of credit and they can be lowered when it appears advisable to relax the restraints," he said.

United Shoe Union Opposes Trade Pact

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The United Shoe Workers of America adopted a resolution opposing Secretary of State Hull's negotiations for reciprocal trade treaties, particularly with Czechoslovakia, which include consideration of a lower tariff on shoes.

A committee reported to the C. I. O. union's convention that imports of shoes made by Bata of Czechoslovakia totaled 1,000,000 pairs last year, an increase of 500 per cent over the preceding year. An opinion that imports this year might reach 3,000,000 pairs and ultimately result in a lowering of wages and living conditions for American shoe workers was expressed by the committee.

In urging adoption of the resolution, Lewis C. Hulbert, head of the union's research bureau, said it was difficult for American manufacturers to compete with Bata under the present 20 per cent tariff on glued-sole shoes. He said shoes made in Bata's mass-production, non-union plants were being delivered in the United States for $1.17 a pair, in comparison with $1.65, the lowest possible cost of manufacturing similar shoes in America.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stocks closed quiet today. Lack of confidence was noticeable in most sections of the list due partly to shaky commodity markets. Gilt-edged issues closed steady. Brazilian bonds improved sharply.

Paris—Bourse issues were in supply today. Government bonds were irregular with price movements narrow. Bank of France closed 30 points net higher.

Liverpool—After early strength, wheat futures broke today to close 2 to 2¼d a bushel lower. Weakness of the Buenos Aires market and uncovering of stop-loss orders were factors in the decline. Cotton continued quiet. Tired long liquidation was influenced by easiness of overseas markets. Prices ended 6 to 7 points lower.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)

Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec		
do 6% pf	18¾	20½
do 7% pf	105	108
Brock G & L	116	121
Central Me Powr pf	4¼	5½
do 7% pf	71½	75½
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	96	98
Conn Lt & Powr	98	102
do 5½% pf		
Conn Powr	55	58
East Util Assoc	44½	47½
do Convert	23	25
Fall Riv G Wks	4½	5½
Fitchburg G & El	14	17
Green Mt Powr pf	39	43
Hartford Elec	72	75
Haverhill Elec	55	58
Haverhill Gas	31½	35½
Holyoke Wat Powr	7	9
Lawrence G & L	220	250
Lowell Elec	37	40
Lynn Gas & Elec	24	27
Mass Powr & Lt	78	83
Mass Util Assoc pf	19½	21½
N E G & El 5½% pf	27	29½
N E Powr Assoc	30½	34½
N E Powr Assoc 6 pf	67	70
N E Powr Co	67½	71½
N E Pub Serv	119	122
N E Pub Serv 7% pr.in	3¾	5¾
do 6% pr in	29½	42½
do 5% pf	24	27
No Bos Lt Prop	14½	17½
do pf	28	32
Providence Gas	43	51
Pub Serv of N H 6% pf	8½	10½
S E I Pub Serv pf	100	104
Rockland Lt & Powr	20	23½
Springfield Gas	8½	10½
Twin States G & E pr pf	4¼	7
West Mass Cos	100	105
	28½	31½

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	7.69	7.74	7.69	7.69	—.03
Jan.	7.71	7.74	7.70	7.70	—.01
March	7.79	7.81	7.72	7.77	—.01
May	7.81	7.86	7.77	7.81	—.01
July	7.86	7.91	7.82	7.87	—.01
Oct.	7.89	8.00	7.83	7.88	—.03

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Jan.	4.46	4.49	4.46	4.49	
March	4.52	4.56	4.52	4.54	—.01
May	4.57	4.62	4.57	4.59	—.01
July	4.60	4.63	4.60	4.62	—.01

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	3⅛s '43-41 Mch	100.30	100.30	100.30
12	3⅛s '41	100.27	100.26	100.27
4	3⅛s '47-43	107.14	107.13	107.14
5	3⅛s '46-43	106.30	106.30	106.30
2	3⅛s '45-43	106.24	106.24	106.24
16	4s '44-46	111.30	111.30	111.30
12	2¾s '47-43	111.24	111.24	111.24
8	2¾s '45-43	103.7	103.7	103.7
1	2¾s '51-43	104.16	104.16	104.16
41	2¼s '53-49	101	101	101
288	2¼s '54-51	98.18	98.14	98.18
1	2s '56-51	100.11	100.7	100.11
1	2s '55-51	103.6	103.6	103.6
4	2¼s '54-52	100.30	100.30	100.30
15	2¼s '59-56	100	100	100

Home Owners' Loan

69	3¼s '49-39	101	100.30	101
14	3¼s '44-42	100.23	100.20	100.20
60	3s '52-44	102.31	102.18	102.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Adams Exp 4s '47	93	93	93
2	Alleghany 5s '44	77	77	77
2	Alleghany 5s '49	77	77	77
72	Alleghany 5s '50 st	63½	62	63
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	30½	29½	29½
10	Allis Chalmers 4s '32	106½	106½	106½
5	Am & ForPis 2030	103½	103½	103½
1	Am Ice 5s '53	90½	90½	90½
5	AmIGChem 5½s '49	107½	107½	107½
4	Am Int 5½s '49	101½	101½	101½
18	Am T&T 5½s '43	113¾	113¾	113¾
13	Am T & T 2¾s '66	100½	100	100½
21	Am T & T cv 4½s '39	100½	100½	100½
44	Am T&T 3½s '61	100½	100	100½
13	AnacondaCop4½s '50	102½	102	102½
7	Arm Del 4s '35	103	103	103
11	AT&SF 4s '95	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	AT&SF 4s 1995-05	106½	107¾	108
9	AT&SFStkpf 4s '48	105	105	105
30	A C Line 1st 4s '52	105½	105½	105½
12	ACL cit 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
10	A C Line 4½s '64	77½	77½	77½
1	Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	75½	75½	75½
13	B&O rfg 4s '95	34	34	34
5	B&O 1st 5s '48	52½	50½	50½
21	B&O rfg 5s '95	85	85	85
15	B&O 5s '96 P	45¼	43¾	44
50	B&O 5s 2000 D	44	43	43
89	B&O cv 4½s '60	44¼	42¾	43½
23	B&O 4s '48	39½	37½	37¾
1	B&OSWLE&W'Vy	79	79	79
21	B&O 5s S W '90	73	72	72
13	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	63¼	61¼	61¼
13	Beth Stl3¼s'66	101½	101¼	101½
6	Boston&Me 5s '67	93½	93½	92½
6	Boston&Me 5s '55	53	51½	52½
2	BotConMills 6½s'34	84	83½	83½
1	BotConM stmpd 3½s	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	Bkly Edis 3½s'66	9¾	9¾	9¾
25	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	101¾	101½	101¾
2	Bkly UnElist 5s '50	84	84	84
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112½	112½	113½
7	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94	94	94
6	Buff R&P 4½s '57	53	52¾	53
7	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	58	58	58
7	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	11¾	11	11
10	Can Sou 5s '62	107	107	106
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114	113¾	114
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¾	113¾	113½
1	Can Pac 5½s '46	124	124	124
18	Can Pac 5s '54	103	102½	103
11	Can Pac 4½s '60	97¾	96¾	96¾
31	Can Pac 4s perp	87	86½	86½
3	Celotex 4½s '47ww	77	77	77
6	Cent of Ga 5½s '59	8¼	8¼	8¼
46	Cent of Ga cn 5s '45	15½	15½	15½
14	Cen Pac 5s '60	72¾	72¼	72¾
29	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	93¾	97¼	97¼
8	Certain-td 5½s '48	67	66½	67
2	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	95	95	95
6	Certain-td 5½s '48	15	15	15
1	Chic Gt West 4s'50	20	20	20
201	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	10½	10	10
121	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3½	3½
20	CM&SP 4½s'89 C	31¼	31	31
2	Chi&NW 6½s'36	23	23¼	23½
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11½	10¾	10¾
54	Chi&NW 5½s'49	6¾	6½	6½
19	Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	10½	10	10
34	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10½	10	10
3	Chi & NW 3½s'87	17	17	17
3	Chi&NW cv 4½s'60	5	5	5
6	C R I & P 4½s'34	19¼	19¼	19¼
36	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	9	8¾	8½
4	CRI & P rfg3¼s'34 ct	9	8	8
2	C T H & SE inc 5s'60	50	50	50
2	Ch Un Sta 4s'44	107	107	107
5	Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	94½	94¼	94¼
3	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	97	97	97
5	Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	103	103	103
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	105½	105	105
4	ClevUn Term 5s'73	99½	99	99
2	ClevUnTerm 1st 4½s'77 C	94½	94½	94½
1	Colo & So 4½s'80	42	41	41
1	Colombia G 5s'52 Ap	92¾	92¾	92¾
20	Colombia G 5s'52 May	94½	93¾	94½
1	Colombia G 5s 1961	91½	91½	91½
22	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102	102	102
2	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Conn Riv Pr 3¾s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Con Coal Del 5s '43	83	83	83
3	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107½	107½
20	Con Oil 3½s '51	96½	96½	96½
1	Container Cor 6s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Container 5s '65	91	91	91
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	100	100	100
10	Crown Will 6s '51	103½	103½	103½
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	39¾	39¾	39¾
10	Dayton P & L 3½s '60	107½	107½	107½
9	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	85½	85½	85½
2	Den G & E 5s '51 st	107½	107½	107½
7	D & R G 4s '36	107	107	107
17	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	14¾	14½	14¾
6	D & R G West 4s '78	6	6	6
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	97½	97½	97½
2	Dow Chem 3s '51	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	101½	101½	101½
27	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	102¾	103½	103¼
12	Erie rfg 5s '67	46½	45½	46
2	Erie rfg 5s '75	45½	45¾	45½
2	Erie 1st 4s '96	45	45	45
6	Erie gen lien 4s '96	39	38	38
1	Erie cv 4s '53 A	52½	52½	52½
3	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
37	Fla E Cst 5s '74	73	71½	72
3	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
3	Gen Cable 5½s '47	100	100	100
4	Gen Mot Accept 3s '40	103¾	103½	103½
2	Gen Pub S 5½s '39	96½	96½	96½
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	83	83	83½
1	Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	30	30	30
37	Goodrich 4½s '65	99¾	95½	95½
12	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103	102¾	103½
6	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	107½	107½	107½
15	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93	93	93
19	Gt Nor 4½s2'77 E	82¾	82	82
220	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103	101¾	101¾
22	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95½	94	94
7	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	81	81	81
15	G Bay & W deb B	10¾	10½	10½
5	Harlem Riv&Pt 4s '54	82	82	82
10	Hous OilTex5½s '46	99	99	99
1	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	90	90	90
8	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	35	34½	34½
2	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17¾	17¾	17¾
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	108	108	108
2	Ill Cen 4s '52	54	53¾	54
12	Ill Cen 4½s '66	45	45	45
12	IC&CStL&NO 5s63A	43½	41	41
7	Interb R Tr 6s '32	23	23	23
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	57½	57	57
5	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	58¼	58¼	58¼
19	Interlake Iron 6s '47	76½	76½	76½
4	Int Hydro El 6s '44	86¾	86¾	86¾
4	Int Paper 6s '55	96	95½	95½
19	Int Paper 5s '47	95½	95½	95½
11	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83½	83½	83½
19	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83½	83	83½
5	Iowa Cn 4½s '51	83¾	83	83
22	KCP&S & Mem 4s'46	2¾	2¾	2¾
2	K C South 3s '50	23	23	23
6	Keith B F 6s '46	73½	73½	72½
6	Kresge Found 4s '45	87½	87½	87½
1	Lac Gas 5½s '44	100	99¾	99¾
5	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	66½	66½	66½
5	Lac Gas 5s '39	65½	65	65
32	Lautaro Nit inc '75	93½	93½	93½
2	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	38	38¾	38
33	Leh Val 4s 2003	31½	31½	31½
2	Liquid Carb 4s '47	105½	105½	105½
21	Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98¼	98¼
1	Long Isl gen 4s '39	101½	101½	101½
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	83	83	83
13	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	73¼	73	73
16	Louis&N 4½s 2003	98	98	98
3	Louis&N un 4s '40	104½	104½	104½
3	Louis&N 3½s 2003	85½	85½	85½
17	McWes&Rob 5½s '50	98¾	99½	99½
6	Mead Corp 6s '45A	100	99½	99½
3	Met Ed 4½s '69	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	MidlRy&L 5s '61B	10¾	10½	10½
1	MidlRy&L 5s '71	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Mil&StaulsNW 4s '47	17	16	16
1	Minn St Pk 5½s '59	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	MStP&SSM gtd 5s '38	16	15¾	16
1	Mo-Kan-Tex 5s '62A	37½	37½	37½
8	M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	48¼	48¼	48¼
1	M-K-T 4½s '78	24	23	23
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	43	43	43
6	Mo Pac 5½s '49	5¾	5¾	5¾
18	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21¾	21¼	21½
41	Mo Pac 5s '78	20¾	20½	20½
4	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Mob & Ohio 5s '38	15	15	14½
15	Mob & O 4½s '77	15	14½	14½
12	Mon WPa P S 4½s'60	103½	103¼	103¼
31	Mor & Essex 3½s'2000	107¾	107¾	107¾
11	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 WW	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Nat Dist 4½s'49	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	N O P Rv 5s '52 A	103¾	103½	103½
16	N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	94¾	94¾	94¾
6	NO Texas&M 5½s '44	94¾	94¾	94¾
4	NO Texas&M 5s '54 B	94¾	94¾	94¾
4	NYC rfg 4s 2013	71¾	72	72
30	NYC cn 4s '98	86¾	86½	86½
2	NYC 3½s '48	81½	80¾	80¾
10	NYC 3½s '52	80	80	80
7	NYC&StL 4½s 2013	85	85	85
2	NYC&HR 3½s '97	81	81	81
3	NYC Le Sh 3½s 98	91	91	91
11	NY C&StL 4½s'78	81	81	81
1	NY Conn L 4½s'48	103½	103½	103½
11	NY G E H&P 5s 48	113	113	113
15	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	34¾	34¾	34¾
1	NYNH&H 4½s 67	24½	24½	24½
2	NYNH&H 6s 40	23¾	23¾	23¾
2	NYNH&H 3½s 47	22½	22	22
2	NYNH&H 3½s 56	21	21	21
15	NYNH&H Con 4s 54	17½	17½	17½
1	NY O&W rfg 4s 92	10½	10½	10½
1	NY O&W gen 4s 55	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	NY Ry 6s 45 st	92	92	92
1	NY Steam 6s 47	92	92	92
1	NY Steam 5s 46	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	NY Steam 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
1	NY Steam 4½s 57	104½	104½	104½
12	NY Trap 2 6s 45 st	71½	71¾	71¾
13	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8¾	8	8
2	Norf Nor Ry 6s '61	8¾	8	8
6	Nor Am Co 6s '61	103½	103½	103½
15	Nor Pac 6s '37	101½	101	101
1	Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	48¾	48	48
43	Nor Pac 4½s '97	72¾	72¾	73¼
19	Nor Pac 3s 2047	47¾	47	47
6	Ohio Ed 4½s '69	62¾	62	62
8	OklahomaGasE 4s '45	101½	101½	101½
1	Pac Gas & El 3½s '68	101¾	101½	101½
1	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	99½	99½	99½
1	Pac T&T 5½s '42B	107½	107½	107½
10	Panhandle EPL 4s '53	97½	97½	97½
1	Para Pict 6s '55	97	97	97
1	Para Pict 3½s '47	95	95	95
5	Paramount 7 4s '44	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	Penn Dixie 6s '41 A	44½	44½	44½
6	Penn ObioCon 4½s'77	93	93	93
16	Penn P & Lt 4½s '81	103½	103½	103½
10	Pen Co 3½s '41 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
17	Pen Co 4s '63	103	103	103
1	Pen RR cn 4½s '69	99¾	99¾	99¾
33	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	117¾	117¾	117¾
14	Pen RR gen 4½s '84	103¾	103	103¾
25	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	81	81	81
10	Pen RR 4½s '48B	89½	89	89½
11	Pen RR 3½s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
6	Peo CGLAC Chi 4s '43	99	99	99
27	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	118¾	118¾	118¾
1	PhilBalt&W 4½s '77C	111½	111½	111½
6	Phila Co 5s '61	111½	111½	111½
19	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	16¾	16¾	16¾
18	Philippine Ry 4s '37	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Pillsbury Fl Mi 4s '43	104½	104½	104½
1	PCC&StL 5s '78B	111½	111½	111½
21	PCC&StL 4½s '77	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	PCC & St L 4½s '81	111½	111½	111½
3	Pitt&WVa 4½s '52C	104	104	104
19	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	67	67	67
18	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	87¾	87	87
8	Purity Bak 5s '48	85¾	85¾	85¾
2	Readg 4½s '97 A	92	92	92
5	Rem Rand 4½s '56	77	77	77
4	Republic Steel 5½s '54	107	106½	106½
6	Republic Steel 4½s '61	101½	101½	101½
6	Republic Steel 4½s '56	84½	84½	84½
12	Revere C & B 4½s '38	100	99¾	99¾
36	Richfield Oil 4s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Rio Gr W 4s '49	71	71	71
1	Rutland Can 4s '49	14	14	14
5	Safeway Strs 4s '47	101½	101½	101½
3	Sagamore Pr C4½s'60	100½	100½	100½
2	St L M & S 4½s R&G '33	58	58	58
26	St L S F 4½s '50 A	11	10¾	10¾
38	St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	11	10½	10½
8	St L S F 4s '50 A	21¾	21¾	21¾
1	St L S W rfg 5s '90	21¼	21¼	21¼
5	St L S W 1st 4½s '89	87	87	87
7	SA & A Pass 4s '43	87	87	87
2	San An P Sv 6s '53	101½	101½	101½
1	San Diego G & E 4s'39	100	100	100
41	Seab A L cn 6s '45	8½	8½	8½
3	Seab A L 5s ctf ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
7	Sea A L rfg 5s '49	7	7	7
15	Sea-All Fls 6s '35 A ct	5½	5½	5½
1	Shell Un 3½s '51	103	103	103
2	Silesian Am 7s '41	77½	77½	77½
13	Socony Vac O 3½s '50	106½	106½	106½
1	So Cal Gas 6s '47	107½	107½	107½
5	So Col Pow 6s '47	101½	101½	101½
5	So Col Pow 6s '47	101½	101½	101½
1	Sou Kraft 4½s '48	94½	93½	93½
5	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	96	96	96
3	Sou Pac 4½s '81	84	83	83
20	So Pac 4½s '49	83½	83½	83½
29	So Pac rfg 4s '50	81	80	80
2	So Pac ctf 4s '49	83	83	83
22	So Pac 4½s '68	73¾	73½	73½
2	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	87½	87½	87½
1	So Pac SPTer 4s '50	81¼	81¼	81¼
27	South Ry 6½s '56	83½	83½	83½
6	South Ry gen 6s '56	84¾	84¾	84¾
3	South Ry cn 5s '94	83½	83½	83½
35	South Ry 4s '56	82½	82½	82½
15	Staley Mfg 4s '46	101½	101½	101½
20	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	101½	101½	101½
7	Studebaker 6s cv '45	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Swift&Co 2½s '50	72	70¾	70¾
5	Tenn Cop&Ch 6s '44	100	100	100
5	Tex El Pow 5s '47A	88	87¾	88
5	T RR A St L 4s '42	89	89	89
10	Tex Corp 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
5	Texas&Pac 5s '77B	103½	103½	103½
2	Texas&Pac 5s '80D	35½	35½	35½
1	Third Ave ad 5s '60	84½	84½	84½
1	Third Ave inc 5s '60	77¾	77¾	77¾
3	Third Ave 4s '60	84	84	84
3	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	100½	100½	100½
2	Tol&Oh Cen 3½s '50	101½	101½	101½
12	Un El Mo 3½s '62	101½	101½	101½
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½	111½	111½
1	Uni Cig Stk Strs 5s '53	6	6	6
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	91½	91½	91½
2	USPipe&Fdy3½s'40	81½	81½	81½
36	U S Rub 5s '47	104½	104½	104½
1	U S Tob P & L 5s '44	103¾	103¾	103¾
33	Util P&L 5s '59	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	Vanadium 5s '41	81½	81	81½
3	Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	84	84	84
1	Va&W 1st 5s 2003	103	103	103
1	Wabash 1st 5s '39	12½	12½	12½
5	Wabash 2d 5s '39	35	35	35
1	Wabash 5s '64 D	12	12	12
1	Wabash 5s '76 B	11½	11½	11½
1	Walker2H 4½s '56	104	104	104
3	Walworth 6s '45	78¾	78	78
5	Walworth 4s '55	74¼	74	74
10	Warren Bros 6s '41	79½	79½	79½
5	Wash Ry & El 4s '36	89	88½	89
1	West Md 4½s '52TIA	91½	91½	91½
11	West Md 4s '52	91½	90½	90½
4	Wash Pac 1st 5s '46	91½	90½	90½
7	West Un 5s '50	98¾	98¾	98¾
7	Western Un 5s '51	73½	73	73
4	Western Un 4½s '50	71¾	71¾	71¾
14	Western Un 4½s '50	71¾	71	71
8	West Shore 4s 2361	71½	71½	71½
4	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	90	90	90
4	Wilc-Sp cv 7s '35ct	30	30	30
5	Wis Cen 4s '49	13¾	13¾	13¾
9	Youngst S&T 4s '61	97½	97	97½

Foreign Bonds

7	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	66½	66½	66½
1	Akershus 5s '63	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Antioquia 7s '45 A	7	7	7
5	Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8½	8½	8½
78	Argentine 4s '72	86½	86½	86½
17	Argentine 4s '72	86½	86½	86½
40	Argentine 4½s '71	88	88	88
4	Australia 5s '55	94½	94½

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

For Thanksgiving

Aluminum Roasters ..... $2.15 to $8.45
Enameled Roasters ..... $2.00 to $3.50
Carving Sets ..... $3.50 to $10.00
Table Candles, 5 cents and 10 cents

Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

WIDMANN'S BAKERY
Thanksgiving Pies and Cakes
Hot Rolls and Bread Twice Daily
Three Deliveries Daily
121 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 1906-1907

Cos Cob Cleaners and Tailors
GRISWOLD BROTHERS
Cleaning and Tailoring of the better kind.
Fur Remodeling and Repairing
134 Post Road, Cos Cob
Tel. Greenwich 2991

OLD GREENWICH BEAUTY SHOP
272 Sound Beach Avenue
Old Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone
Old Greenwich 7-0730

FOR
REPAIRS, APPLIANCES
and CONTRACTING
CALL
Sound Beach Electrical Co.
TEL. OLD GREENWICH 7-0850

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We solicit your patronage

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

WHIPPED CREAM PUFFS
Whipped Cream Eclairs
10c — 3 for 25c
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

Figure Difficulties
can be overcome by
Careful Corsetry
Lillian L. Webster
CORSETIERE
902 Main Street (R-81) 2-6133

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
382 MAIN STREET

Alexander Woollcott
SECOND READER
$3.00 1050 Pages. 21 Authors. 8 Complete books. Originally published separately.
Many Other Notable Features
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

EGAN CHILDREN'S SHOP
DRESSES
SWEATERS
UNDIES
Snow Suits and Ski Pants
53 ALLYN STREET
Munsing and Kickernick Underwear

August Weidlich
Instructor of
VIOLIN, VIOLA, and
STRING ENSEMBLE
BROWN-THOMSON BUILDING
Tel. 6-6201 or 2-5361 926 Main St.

ESTABLISHED 1804
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
117 TRUMBULL ST. HARTFORD CONN.
Fall Footwear
and Harmonizing
Bags and Hosiery

W. C. MASON & CO., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

for FIGURE BEAUTY
Measure-Fit Corsets
MADE BY KELLOGG
can be obtained at
Katherine K. Shop, Room 311, 393 Bridge St. Springfield
The Walker Shop, 984 Farmington Ave., Hartford Tel. for appointment

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

Gift
LAMPS
Many Styles!
UPHAM'S
DEPT. STORE
Winthrop Bldg.—Colony St.

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

New Foundation Garments
Special Line of
BRASSIERES
MARGARETTE GUERNSEY CORSET SHOP

For CHRISTMAS
WEARING APPAREL
VISIT THE
STYLETEX CO.
Colony Street Phone 1931

Light-Weight
OVERCOATS
$30 — $38.50
STOCKWELL'S

MARY GERTRUDE
Beauty Salon
Care of the Hair. Manicuring
Permanent Waving a Specialty
M. G. CASEY GANNON, Mgr. 16 Church St.

NORGE
Refrigeration
CLARENCE H. KINDEL RADIO SALES AND SERVICE
95 Colony St., Meriden, Conn. Tel. 3000

Complete the Thanksgiving Table with
Flowers
GREENBACKER'S GREENHOUSES
Old Colony Road Phone 724

BLATCHLEY'S FLOWER SHOP
Quality Flowers at Moderate Prices

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Community Store
Meats and Groceries
Frosted Foods a Speciality
326 South Main Street Phone 446
WE DELIVER

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
Phone 2860

Shop at **Sears** and Save
"HONOR-BILT" FURNITURE
HEATING AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears easy payment plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
343 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

79 W. MAIN STREET
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
Everything Photographic

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
4 Complete Departments
GARMENTS, RUGS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE
To serve you in your fall housecleaning
For Prompt Delivery Service Call 366
415 WEST MAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving—Marcel and Finger Waving—Care of the Scalp—Facials—Hair Tinting and Coloring
966 Chapel St. Tel. 8-2200

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

ALTHEA TEA ROOM & SHOP
Make Your Reservations for
THANKSGIVING DINNER
Christmas Gifts—Greeting Cards
210 Main St. Branford, Conn.
Tel. 962

Phillips Store
Cut Rate
Cosmetics—Perfumes
Toilet Articles
17 CENTER ST. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
Costume Jewelry
and
Greeting Cards
Chapel Street, at the Taft

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill
and
Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER! 8-2126

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

AUTO ELECTRIC
SALES & SERVICE CO.
Specialized Automotive Service
Ignition—Brakes—Radiators
Carburetors—Radio—Shock Absorbers
120 Goffe Street 8-4141

Herbert E. Francis
ELECTRICIAN
"Wire for us and we'll wire for you"
79 AUDUBON STREET 6-6130

MOVING
in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods.
Good Used Furniture for Sale.
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

Paintings—Old Prints
Etchings and Artistic
Framing
Munson Gallery
275 Orange Street

Coal COKE
If you have any heating problems call us for free service.
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
PHONE 54116 135 TEMPLE ST.

Flowers and Plants
from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4684

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y° OLD° HARD° WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

ELI MOORE, Inc.
Fall Togs for Boys and Girls
Up to Size 14
942 Chapel St.

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
Delivery Service
Hat Renovating
138 Temple St. 7-1314

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Candy for Thanksgiving
SCHRAFFT'S, WHITMAN'S
and Our Own Make
MEAD'S DRUG STORE
520 West Ave., Frost Bldg., Norwalk

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
Established 1898
96 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.
TELEPHONE 745 Phone Us—We Deliver

WHITLOCK'S MARKET
M. F. Sterling
18 MAIN STREET—NORWALK, CONN.
Our Specialties:
All Prime Meats, Fish, Poultry
QUALITY SERVICE COURTESY

MILLINERY
Costume Jewelry—Scarves
Bags—Handkerchiefs
PRISCILLA SHOP
510 West Ave., Frost Bldg., Norwalk

FOR THANKSGIVING
Plum Puddings, Cranberries, Nuts, New Orleans Molasses, New Buckwheat, Bolted Meat, Old Vermont Cheese.
WARREN P. SMITH
167 Main St., Norwalk Tel. 2154-W
FREE DELIVERY

O. & B. Dry Goods Store
EVERYTHING FOR BABY, SISTER AND BROTHER
up to 16 years
45 Main St. Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPECIAL in our BUDGET SHOP
Closing out 100 silk and wool dresses at $3.75
formerly priced up to $7.95
Mantell & Martin
254 Atlantic St.

Shop at Hirsch's for Furs
a small deposit will hold any coat until you are ready to wear it.
HIRSCH'S FUR SHOP
43 Atlantic St. Telephone 3-4042

Buettner's
BETTER FURNITURE
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT
PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS

Scatter Sunshine
With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

LATHAMS INC.
163 BEDFORD STREET
Fine Flowers
Delivery to all parts of the world.
Member of the Florist Tel. Delivery Assn. Tel. 4-3877
TELEPHONE 3-0949

The Community Press PRINTING
Deliveries to Stamford, Darien, New Canaan and Greenwich
TOMS ROAD STAMFORD, CONN.
Frank H. Sandmeyer William C. Whitelaw

Sandmeyer's Garage
Auto Repairing in All Its Branches
TOWING—STORAGE
Amoco Gas and Oils
United Service Motors
Stamford 4-8031 Noroton Hghts., Conn.
Darien 11

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Bens Service Station
Goodyear and General Tires
Willard Batteries
Tydol Gas
703 Main St., Stamford Phone 4-3838

Grand Central Market
37 ATLANTIC STREET
"For an Enjoyable Thanksgiving"
Prime Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Groceries, Fresh Fruits, Vegetables
Birdseye Frosted Foods
FREE DELIVERY Tel. 4-8216

For Those Who Want
QUALITY TURKEYS
Bedford Food Market
180 Bedford Street, Stamford, Conn.
PHONE 3-1171—3-1173
"Featuring Vermont and Connecticut Fancy Turkeys"

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR
MEN and BOYS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street Stamford 3-3171

The Connecticut Corner's Headquarters for
Barbizon Lingerie

Stamford Silk Shoppe
Specializing in
Yard Goods and Mill Ends
284 Main Street Tel. 4-6240

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Corsets, Lingerie and all the intimates for the woman. Also our new Sportswear featuring Sweaters, Skirts, Skirts and Dresses of the better kind.

Annette SHOP
290 Main Street, Stamford, Conn.
Telephone 4-0028

WALLINGFORD

The Wallingford Bank and Trust Co.
Christmas Club
Commercial, Savings, Trust

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
45 W. MAIN STREET 5-0169

NEW THINGS
for the Little Folks
Our Infants' and Children's Section offers Mothers a wide variety for selection in all things for the Babies.
We are most particular in our buying for the little tots—Particular as to quality—particular as to how nicely they are made, and particular to sell them at an always reasonable price.
Bring the Youngsters Here and Get Them Fitted Out for Winter
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
WATERBURY, CONN.

SAXE & FLOTO

Choice Flowers for Thanksgiving
Pompon
Chrysanthemums
for Table Decoration.
41 West Main Street Phone 5-1112

Let the Cold Winds Blow!
Any boy will be warm if he wears one of our
Tweeduroy Jackets
with wool plaid linings $4.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Fresh Turkeys
Best Quality—
reasonably priced
BUNKER HILL MARKET
O. A. COSTANTINI
15 Bunker Hill Avenue
Dial 3-0105—3-0106

Fine Linens, Sparkling Stemware—China—for your
Thanksgiving Table
Visit Howland-Hughes' Street and Third Floors!
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Time to have your garments Zoric-Cleaned, for the Thanksgiving activities
Phone 3-3161 for any
PERRY SERVICE

GAME SETS
for Thanksgiving $5.00
Sterling Handles which will never loosen.
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler and Optometrist
159 Bank Street

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone
Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hupfeldt Bros.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"
Phone Calvert 5421 Daily in Attendance

E. A. SCHAFER
O. WM. SCHAFER, JR. Proprietor
Choice Lamb and Veal
Baltimore, Maryland
547 Lexington Market

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters—Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
127 North Charles Street Plaza 3733

FANCY CAKES **GLASER** FANCY ICES
Confectioner and Caterer
Catering to Weddings Our Specialty
320-322 East North Avenue
Phone Univ. 2929

Chas. F. Galton
BENTZ & GALTON
TAILORS
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our suitings for Fall and Winter wear.
111 W. Saratoga Street, Baltimore

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Have You Ever Visited Our Suite of
Model Rooms
Completely Furnished on the Fourth Floor
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

Cotrell and Leonard
Satin and Crepe
GIFT SLIPS $2.00

Thanksgiving is so near
THE ALLEN FOOD SHOP
can serve you with a full line of

Delicious Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruits
126 North Allen St., cor. Washington Ave.

HICKEY-FREEMAN
TOPCOATS—SUITS
STETSON HATS—GLOVES
Boyce and Milwain
66 and 68 State Street, Albany

McManus & Riley
Rogers Peet Clothing
Correct Attire
for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 State Street

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

BINGHAMTON

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Builders' Supplies ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL

Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
343-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

Parlor City Shoe Store
has only the best makes of shoes. Among these are I. Miller, Florsheim, Carlyle, Peacock, Vitality, Stetson, Bostonian, Dr. Locke's.
Came in and see our long wearing hosiery.
40 COURT STREET

Thanksgiving Linens and China
Prepare now for the great festive occasion of the fall season. Special Linen and Housewares Sales now in progress.
at
McLEAN'S

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
218 Court St., 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1341

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter, Cottage Cheese, Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Eighty-Three Years Ago
Jenny Lind chose for her own, the Chickering Piano.
For more than a century, now, the Chickering has been the choice of the world's most renowned musicians. You, too, may have one in your home on liberal easy terms.
WEEKS & DICKINSON
Binghamton, N. Y.

Ready for Fall?
Sears Is Ready for You!
Completely equipped to meet all the needs that come with the change of seasons!
Shop at Sears and Save
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
164 COURT STREET

3 Super-Sisson Days
THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY
November 18, 19, 20
A store-wide cavalcade of extra servings with Christmas flavor.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

BRONXVILLE

PHOTOGRAPHY
MAGDALEN S. GASS
Tuckahoe Tel. Tuck. 4916

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
20 Palmer Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Phone 4658 Enterprise 7123

Estab 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING

DULETO THE TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor
Service
88 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Comstock's
Outfitters to Men and Boys
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. 1030

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
HAIRDRESSING
20 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 6888—8021

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
CAPEHART, PHILCO
R C A, ZENITH
SALES and SERVICE
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4548

Kentwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3283

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1473—1473 TUCKAHOE

SPENCER'S sportswear
20% Reduction Sale
On All
Coats and Suits
69 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0927

Family Food Store
The Store that takes a personal interest in each customer
104 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 1484-5

BOOKS
Select Personal Christmas Cards Now
Renting Library
Miss Williams Shop
81 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3379

Christmas Cards
Order Early
Wide Selection of New Gifts and Novelties
The Quill Pen
115 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 8678

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hens & Kelly's
BUFFALO, N. Y.
The Gift Shop
Opens Saturday,
Nov. 20th
Fourth Floor

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

DIXON & ADAMS
Tires—Batteries—Anti-Freezes
Gasoline—Oils—Greasing
Auto-Heaters
Paints and Accessories
1152 Michigan Avenue GR. 9845

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt L 5418

JOHN PUEHN
337 Parkridge Avenue
MEATS - - FISH
Poultry our Specialty for Thanksgiving
Special attention to Telephone Orders
DIAL UNIVERSITY 5120

NEW YORK

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Buttermilk — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

CORTLAND

Order Christmas Photos
NOW!
ADAMS' STUDIO
77-79 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.
Second Floor—Turn Right
PHONE 2044-J

Reserve Your Table at
Chocolate Shop
for
THANKSGIVING DINNER
Served from 12 o'clock to 2:30 P. M.

Dress Up for
THANKSGIVING
in
A. LOUIS *Quality Clothes*
Cortland, N. Y.

Foot Rest Shoes
for women carry the guarantee by Good Housekeeping.
Priced at $6.50 and up
WOOD'S BOOT SHOP

Stephens
The House of Fashion
Smart Dresses
Moderately Priced

ELMIRA

Geo. W. Peck Co.
HARDWARE
Visit our China Department for Holiday Gifts
102-106 State Street

Gosper-Kelly Co., Inc.

160 North Main St.
Elmira, N. Y.

Shoes and Hosiery
Let De Luxe Cleaners
Clean your garments the Zoric Way. Leaves absolutely no odor.
Harmless to colors and materials.
Phone 4338
458 West Washington Ave.

Let Us Be YOUR Bank
First National Bank & Trust Co.
of ELMIRA
Five Conveniently Located Offices
A Marine Midland Bank
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLEETWOOD

We welcome the opportunity of rendering you every complete banking service.
FLEETWOOD BANK
Broad and Locust Streets
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Member
Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FOR CHRISTMAS BUY
Kickernick
The Freedom Pair
and solve your underwear problem. Once worn—always worn. A most satisfactory garment for the larger figure.
BO-PEEP SHOP — Agents
2 West 2nd Street Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Grand Central Meat Market
Highest Quality Meats and Poultry at Most Reasonable Prices.
For Prompt Service Tel. Oakwood 1606
Sea Food a Specialty
45 W. GRAND STREET

LUCILE
BEAUTY SALON
693 Locust St. Oakwood 8434
At Fleetwood Sta. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

VIOLIN INSTRUCTION
Frank Dooley
Violinist, Teacher, Conductor
Lessons at pupil's home if desired.
218 West 72nd St. New York City Endicott 2-8072
168 No. Columbus Ave. Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Oakwood 9881

CENTRAL Shoe Repairing
Prompt Service - Shoe Rebuilding
697 Grand St. Bank Bldg., Fleetwood

Elyse' Beaute' Shoppe
Marinello Approved Methods
Eugene Permanent Waving
548 Gramatan Ave. Oakwood 0726

GLOVERSVILLE

And when in need of gasoline or oil, stop at the
ESSO SIGN of EXTRA SERVICE
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.
95 South Main Street
180 North Main Street

New Suede Shoes in
FOOT REST *and*
ENNA JETTICK Makes
The new styles are lovely to look upon
Come in for a fitting
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

Thanksgiving SALE

Dinnerware, Glass, China, Table Linen

Martin & Naylor Co.

THANKSGIVING SPECIAL
FANCY FRUIT BRICKS
50c quart
FRESH ASSORTED NUTS
ASSORTED CHOCOLATES
50c pound
BOSTON CANDY STORE

TABLE LINENS
You Will Treasure for Years
Annual Linen Sale Now
ARGERSINGER'S

Peck Floral Co.
105 North Main Street
Flowers for All Occasions
MEMBERS OF F. T. D.

Order Your Personal Christmas Cards Now
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 No. Main St. Gloversville

ITHACA

Make Your Gift Pay Compliment

Kensington pieces possess a rare charm above and beyond foibles of fashion, they are permanent and non-tarnishable.
Prices $1.00 to $2.50

R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers

ATWATER'S
111 E. State Street Phone 2761
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

NEW 1938
ZENITH RADIOS
$149.95
ROTHSCHILD'S

KENMORE

Kenmore Boot Shop

FOR FLAT FEET
Ask for descriptive folder
2870 Delaware Ave. RI 2064

Moeloth & Hofert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

'FLOWERS
for THANKSGIVING
HOUSE-FLORIST
4 Landers Road RI. 0525

LARCHMONT

CHRYSANTHEMUMS
for THANKSGIVING
Phone us, Larchmont 81, if inconvenient to call.
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET

WE ARE THANKFUL
to the Monitor Readers for Their Patronage During the Past Five Years.
G. W. MERRELL
Hardware—Housewares
1921 Palmer Avenue

Beautiful Christmas Cards
Lottie C. Dillon
—Gifts—
LENDING LIBRARY
1930 Palmer Avenue

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

Make This a Joyful Thanksgiving
DALSIMER
Flowers Appropriately Express Your Greetings
FAR ROCKAWAY CEDARHURST

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-1743—9 to 12 a. m.
—ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You or your friends may be just looking for our service of MAKING CURTAIN DRAPERIES—BED SPREADS—a large stock of the finest quality materials—also ready-made curtains, draperies, bed spreads from the cheapest to the best.
WIGOD'S
56-48 Main Street The Quality Store for Thrifty Shoppers
Phone Ind. 3-5235-6

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
194-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

JAY'S DEPENDABLE GROCER
We carry a most complete line of Fancy Groceries including Monarch products
FREE DELIVERY
136-13 41st Avenue
Around the corner from Main Street
FLUSHING 9-4843—4844

Tailored to Measure Clothing
Shirts, Neckwear
Ready-to-Wear Clothes—Dobbs Hats
J. G. MacDougall, Ltd.
136-68 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-7677

ANN PERLE
Gifts and Interior Decorations
159-23 Northern Blvd.
Opp. Roosevelt Theatre
We have anticipated your wish for that "Unusual Gift" — you will find the prices right.
Independence 3-1617.

Order your Thanksgiving pies at
Berger's Bake Shop
41-22 162 St. Flushing 9-10415

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
COUNTY FUEL CO.,
INCORPORATED
170th Street and L. I. R. R. Flush. 7-5100

Evening Gowns and Wraps for the Holidays
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings—Mon., Wed., Fri.

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Homefurnishings
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

CAMP-O
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver. Phones Fl. 9-0077. Fl. 9-0081

FOREST HILLS

Finest Turkey 37c lb.
Telephone Orders Promptly Delivered
Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Richmond Hill
STAFFORD MEAT MARKET
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 6-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-8000

R. FISCHER
HABERDASHER
Thanksgiving Gifts
107-08 Continental Ave. Bou. 8-8589

HATS and GOWNS
for the gay social season
The RENDEZVOUS
WHERE FASHION PREVAILS
186 Queens Blvd. Bou. 8-9064
Cor. Windsor Place

FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
REAL ESTATE
APARTMENTS, INSURANCE
MORTGAGES, MANAGEMENT
71-30 Austin Street Bou. 8-7030

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1220

FOREST HILLS
Shade and Frame Company
Venetian Blinds, Mirrors
Picture Framing
72-60 Austin Street Bou. 8-5824

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

CLEVELAND 3-0830 MODERATE PRICES
OLGA HELD
Hairdresser

Open Nights
Tues. and Fri. 9 P. M. 81-27 Lefferts Blvd.

Flowers for Thanksgiving
KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-5913

Thanksgiving Dinner $1.00
Why Not Have It With Us?
KEW STATION RESTAURANT
Homemade Muffins, Pies and Cakes
82-86 AUSTIN ST. Vir. 7-0823

O. C. SPRECKELS
LARDER-UP FOR THANKSGIVING
Kew Gardens Grocer
RI. 2-1366, 1367 81-45 Lefferts Blvd.

Roasters, Universal Carving Sets
Gardens, Hardware and Paints
S. I. LEVINE
81-46 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-8258

FREEPORT

CHESTER A. FULTON & SON
MORTICIANS
40 W. MERRICK ROAD, FREEPORT
TEL. FREEPORT 3401
Lady Attendant Upon Request

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Freeport 2020
25 Henry Street
Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal'
Automatic Heat Regulator.
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

PITTERMAN'S MARKET
131 So. Main Ph. Freeport 1946
Food for the Holidays
PRIME MEATS and QUALITY GROCERIES

THANKSGIVING! PIES!
MINCE AND PUMPKIN
Order Them Now at
Maier's PIES & PASTRY
Always a Delicious Selection of Cakes and Breads to choose from.
49 SO. MAIN ST. Phone Free. 1256

Hitchcock's
40 SO. MAIN ST. PH. FREEPORT 4238
We Are Making Special Flavors in
Ice Cream for Thanksgiving
SERVE IT AT YOUR DINNER
Candy in Boxes or by Pound

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

GREAT NECK 2015
BARROW'S RADIO RECORDS
25 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCIENTIFIC BRAKE SERVICE
Brakes Relined
Brakes Adjusted
FIRESTONE AUTO SUPPLY AND SERVICE STORE
214 Main Street
HEMPSTEAD
Phone Hempstead 1676

C. HUMMEL & SONS Est. 1866
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showroom
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled
Air Conditioned
LUNCH 35c-45c DINNER 50c-65c-75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1918
32 MAIN STREET 66 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Town Hall Service Station
SOCONY
Official AAA Filling Station
Cor. Clinton and Front Sts.
Service - Courtesy Reliability
Tel. Hempstead 8290
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

OILOMATIC
Harrison J. DeVere, Inc.
Distributor Nassau-Suffolk Counties
303 Main Street Hempstead 780

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

OMAN BROS. & CO., Inc.
Automobile Electricians
Exide Batteries
Hempstead 7700 236 Main Street

ETTINGER'S
Smart Feminine Apparel
DRESSES—SPORTWEAR
Most Complete Corset Department in Greater Long Island
Expert corset fitting and alterations at no charge.
264 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 7668
Hempstead 6100

Chris. Truelson Auto Sales
Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq., New York
Hempstead 6323 Open Evenings

FUR-LINED GLOVES
CAPE SKIN
FULL LINED 1.98
Mackinaws—Hooded Jackets
Suede and Leather Coats
BOYS' MEN'S
SCHEFF'S SPORTS STORE
76 Main Street (Next to State Theatre)

Visit Our HOME PLANNERS' SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
HARDWARE • PAINTS • LINOLEUM
FIREPLACE SETS • OIL BURNERS
HOME FURNISHINGS • RODS • TOYS
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8012, Hempstead 688
East Second St. off Roslyn Road
Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal'
Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

HOLLIS

Burch Printing Co.
"A Concern of Reputation"
Printing in all its Branches
One or a Million
191st Street at Jamaica Ave. HOllis 5-2121

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

After the Show
DIXIE SANDWICH SHOP RESTAURANT, Inc.
37-53 82ND STREET
Among Appetising Specials
Waffles with Brookfield Sausages
Luncheon ..... 55c to 75c
Dinner ..... 55c to 85c
Also à la carte

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

MEYER'S
8203 ROOSEVELT AVE.
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Our Specialty
Tasty Toasted Sandwiches
"A full line of Thanksgiving Novelties"

LOUISE A. TORMEY
Public Stenographer
Secretarial Work, Mimeographing, Copying, Legal Work.
Telephone Havemeyer 4-0100
4016 82nd St., Jackson Heights

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Manna a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Thanksgiving Specials
Be thankful for our offer for two days—
Tuesday and Wednesday on FURS
Queens Retail Furrier, Inc.
37-37 82ND STREET
Newtown 9-5525

RADIO REPAIRS and INSTALLATIONS
Made by factory trained men using factory equipment and specified factory parts.
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
3741 82ND STREET
HA 9-5555

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Unusually Good Home Baked Cakes and Pies
81-03 33rd Street Hav. 9130

Huffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

RAPHAEL'S
Gifts
for Every Occasion
Nice Things for Less
4030 82nd Street Hav. 9-4260
Opposite Jackson Theatre

FRANK H. CORDTMEYER AGENCY
Insurance
Service
Personal attention to your requirements.
Lido Blvd. Point Lookout, L. I. L. B. 930
Evenings 34-01 Parsons Blvd. FL 9-1780

Public Stenographer
ELEANOR M. HODGDON
Mimeographing—Multigraphing
Notary Public
Mail and telephone service.
81-11 Roosevelt Ave. Room 1
Tel., Bus., Hav. 4-6954
Tel., Res., Newtown 9-1757

In duress loss or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keller Bros. Flowers
40-12 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

Atterod's Beauty Salon
Hairdressers
The Home of the Perfect Permanent
3539 82nd Street Newtown 9-8950

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav 9-8065

Artcraft

The Home of Fine Shoe Rebuilders and Hat Renovators
We dye shoes to match your garments.
81-11A 37th Avenue Hav. 4-4170

CLARK'S
offers you
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3750 82ND STREET

JAMAICA

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-2534

LYNBROOK

M. L. LEVISON
Wear Ever Roasters and Thanksgiving Accessories
Replenish for Thanksgiving
Hardware, Housefurnishings
NuEnamel Paint, Floor Coverings
38 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lyn. 73

RED ROBIN
Reservations now being taken for a Real Old-Fashioned
THANKSGIVING DINNER $1.25
WITH ALL THE "FIXINGS"
431 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6346
Three Blocks West 5 Corners
Phone Lynbrook 4569

Watch and Jewelry Repairing
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
373 Sunrise Highway

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK

MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetiere
A garment for every type figure. Alterations free. Garments $5 and over kept in repair for life of garment without charge. Positively "RAIN-PROOF" Elastics Guaranteed not to run.
97 Atlantic Avenue, cor. Sunrise Highway

ADELSON'S
BOYS' AND VARSITY SHOP
Prep Suits $16.50 Overcoats $17.95
Mackinaws $6.95 Hooded Jackets $5.95
27 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn 6327

MUELLER'S
Candies and Chocolates
To Top off Your
THANKSGIVING DINNER
22 Atlantic Avenue
Just South of Sunrise Highway

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Walter S. Miller, Jr.
92 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, New York
50 Christmas Cards With Your Name $1
Many Styles

FREDERICK'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Place your order now for delicious BIRDS EYE TURKEY. No waste! Plum Puddings, Mince Meats, Nuts. Full line Thanksgiving Delicacies.
70 ATLANTIC AVENUE LYN 635-R

PATCHOGUE

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

L. W. TERRELL
Coal & Fuel Oil
R-C-A RADIO
44 SO. OCEAN AVE.
Phones Patchogue 210-219

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

girdles hosiery brassieres negligees handbags handkerchiefs sweaters ties lingerie belts beachwear sport duds millinery neckerchiefs
Gertrude Burns
373 West Main — Sayville L.I.

QUEENS VILLAGE

Hatters Haberdashers
IRV and LEW
217-21 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-10139
KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS

Samuel Schneider
FURS Made to order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Cold Storage.
96-11 Springfield Blvd.
Opp. L. I. R. R., Queens Village, N. Y.
Call or Phone MIssouri 7-0527

Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance. No charge for alterations.

BITTNER'S
"FAIR DEAL" MARKET
Order Your Turkeys for the Holidays—NOW
218-28 Hempstead Avenue
Tel. HOllis 5-4670

LARS SUPER SERVICE
FIRST STOP STATION
General Auto Repairs
Brake Service—Ignition and Battery Service
Gas and Oil
Full line of Accessories. 10% reduction to all Monitor Readers.
214-30 Jamaica Ave. Ph. Hollis 5-9632

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Your THANKSGIVING TURKEY
Call Vir. 7-6961
One price and best grade of Turkeys only.
A HAPPY THANKSGIVING
BILL'S MEAT MARKET
116-09 Jamaica Avenue

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. CLeveland 3-9053
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

EXCLUSIVE—YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
115-11 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave. Woodhaven

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

CABANA
Luxuriously soft suede.

TOLLEY'S
Established 1908
115-15 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-1752
X-RAY FITTING

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You
You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
108-18 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9836

Doctrow's Inc.
Lingerie, Corsets and Sportswear
101-05 Jamaica Avenue
Handbags of Distinction

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0338
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 111TH STREET

A. Dahmen
Flowers for Thanksgiving
115-14 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9497

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich Hill 2-8636—8637

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Photographs for Christmas?
Have Them Taken Now by
B. MORELAND BUXTON
Home Portrait Photographer
8947 115 St. Cleve. 3-2457

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich Hill 2-4001

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-0200

Peters & Angelbeck
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruits and Vegetables
109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

JAHN'S
SODA • CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

NICHOLAS P. DONOHOE
—Plumbing and Heating—
Authorized Dealer
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux, Automatic Water Heaters and Ranges
87-19 118th St. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-0871

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
Complete Line of
Furniture and Bedding
Visit Our Maple Glen
25 Completely Furnished Maple Rooms
9206 JAMAICA AVENUE
VIRGINIA 7-1189—7-1190

GELLER'S
"Exclusive" But Not "Expensive"
Curtains - Linens - Spreads
Interior Decorating
91-17 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-10118

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

Long Island

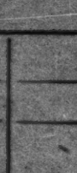
RICHMOND
Woodhaven
(Continued)

Graduate Corsetiere in Attendance
Flexees
TWIN AND SUPER CONTROL
Hosiery—Gloves—Bags
Barbizon Lingerie
Parkway Specialty Shop
8019 Jamaica Ave. Ph. Virginia 7-1330

Jacob Roecker
CHOICE MEATS and POULTRY
9101 76th St.
Tel. Mich. 2-0866

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.—5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Greet Your Holiday Guests with Chimes
The ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
138 N. Park at Grand
ROCKVILLE CEN. 8439

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Be Sure to Have Your Car Winterized Before Freezing Weather
We Carry a Full Line of Anti-Freeze Mixtures
N. W. COR. PARK and GRAND AVES.
R. V. C. 3677

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2340

Tel. R. V. C. 430
THE RUG STORE

Headquarters for Armstrong's Linoleum and Broadloom Carpets. Expert Service!
274 Merrick Road
Rockville Centre
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop. Long Island

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Malden Lane, New York Tel. BE. 3-8382
58 Rodney Place Tel. Rockville Centre 3787
We Have the Finest Assortment of Personal Christmas Cards Order Them Now

The
EXCLUSIVE GIFT SHOPPE
Wm. S. Ring, Prop.
8 No. Village Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I.

Renken & Kuehlken
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen

19 No. Park Ave.
Tel. 2463

ECKHOFF'S

Special Assorted Nuts for Thanksgiving
28 North Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 7737

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL ANTI-KNOCK GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

Modern Majestic Laundry INC.
15% discount cash and carry
106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 62 Freeport 2626
Far Rockaway 7-5800

MAMARONECK

SCHICK SHAVER

CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 89

Chrysanthemums
are now in their glory.
We have them in great variety.
MODERATE PRICES
THOMAS SKINNER
WEST POST ROAD Tel. Mamaroneck 1608

Fuel Oil
BREWER'S
Tel. 1280
161 E. Post Road, Mamaroneck

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5308-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 0421
89 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel Harlem 7-0866

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices

Moving—Packing Storage

27-33 South 6th Ave. Phone Oakwood 2302

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

Marigold Beauty Shop
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
Complete Head $5.00
Three Quarter Head $3.50
Ringlet Ends $3.00
39 East Third St., cor. of Second Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7399

Berey
Craftsman of Reliability in
Furs
49½ Prospect Ave. Oakwood 2554

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046

Leab & Meyers
Oldest established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramaton Ave.

Photographs of Quality
Miniatures, Copies and Enlargements
ARMBRUSTER-SCOTTOW STUDIO
EST. 1884
48 4th Avenue Oak 9542

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

NEWBURGH

NASH
Sales and Service
Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars
172-178 Liberty Street
STORAGE TEL. 3200

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Daily Trips To and From New York
SAMUEL LIGHTBODY
(The original Lightbody, Established 1925)
Moving Storage Express also
Used and New Furniture For Sale
376 Main Street New Rochelle 550

1 Madison Ave., New York City
Lexington 2-4822

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

RADIO SALES AND SERVICE
Distributors for
PHILCO, RCA VICTOR, EMERSON and ZENITH RADIOS
MOORE RADIO CO.
84 Centre Avenue Tel. Hamilton 4450

RYTEX STATIONERY ★ CHRISTMAS CARDS
THE LITTLE PRINT
NEW ROCHELLE • NEW YORK

Complete Optical Service
DR. M. K. LEEDS and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
205 NORTH AVENUE
15 NO. MAIN ST., PORT CHESTER
250 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS
33 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON

THE LOG CABIN FLORIST
Fresh Flowers Daily
NEW ROCHELLE 10471
Cor. Mayflower and North Ave.

TOYS
BICYCLES—GAMES
General Repairs
Lasus Sons, Inc.
Westchester's Leading Toy Store
235 Huguenot Street
NEW ROCHELLE 1115

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

If It's a Gift!
Lenox China
Gorham Silver
Longines, Hamilton and Elgin Watches
LENOX
Serving New Rochelle and vicinity for over a quarter of a century.

SIMPSON'S
JEWELRY STORE
496 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

On Millions of Soles
This Mark of Fit and Fashion
Specialists exclusively in
RED CROSS SHOES
514 Main St. New Rochelle 8187

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
HAMILTON WATCHES—TELECHRON CLOCKS—SILVERWARE OF NATIONAL REPUTATION
565 Main Street New Rochelle 3692

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

BIG REDUCTION
On All Our Women's and Children's
SHOES
W. L. DOUGLAS for Men
POLLY PRESTON for Women
SUN DIAL for Children
FISHER'S
2968 Third Avenue, near 153rd Street

PARADISE BEAUTY SHOP
Featuring
The new Frederics Permanent at 5.00
ZOTOS (Machineless)
EUGENE, NESTLE Methods also featured.
PARADISE BEAUTY SHOP
Telephone for an appointment. Fordham 4-7466
50 E. FORDHAM ROAD

MOLANS
SPECIALTY SHOPS INC.
Corset Specialists
126 East 170th Street, Bronx, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1920

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

The Florence Corsetry offers a new line of uplift Brassieres, erases the bulge caused by girdles, leaves a smooth, even diaphragm.
FLORENCE CORSETRY
2504 Grand Concourse
Near Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.

Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-8537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
Painter & Decorator
5 East 31st Street
BUckminster 7-1121

The Harper Method Shop
Mrs. Helga Nelsen
Shampooing
Children's Care
Permanent Waving
885 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Cor. Church Avenue
National City Bank Building
Buckminster 2-5907 Suite 212

Selective
HOLIDAY GIFTS
Linens, Handkerchiefs
Imported Novelties
Massab & Massab Inc.
864 Flatbush Ave. BU. 2-8210

For appointment call BUckminster 4-6343
Flozel Beauty Salon
Beauty Service of Distinction
525 Ocean Ave. Cor. Church Ave.

Rosedale Florist
Flowers of Quality
621 Ocean Ave., cor. Church Ave.
Gen. Anton, Mgr.
Buck 2-7010

PRospect 9-4667
Lady Edgerly
Established 1919
785 Franklin Ave.

MASKIN'S
1023 FLATBUSH AVENUE
During November 10% Discount on Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted or engraved
SPECIAL ASSORTMENT 50 FOR $1.00
PARTY FAVORS DENNISON GOODS

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

"Yes, you should have the best at all times"
Therefore call at
Lubsen's Quality Market
1340 FLATBUSH AVENUE
For Your Thanksgiving Poultry
or Phone NAvarre 8-1254
Free Delivery

MEN'S WEAR
Standard Brands of Fine Suits and Overcoats . . $30.00-$35.00 and up
Hand Tailored Cutaways . $37.50
COLIN BROS.
1079 Flatbush Ave., near Beverly Road
Open Evenings

ELEANORE
Hairdresser
BUckminster 4-8884
989 Flatbush Ave., near Albemarle Rd.

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
33 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

Manhattan
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

BARBER SERVICE
In addition to our luxurious service in our splendidly appointed shop, our experts will call at your home or office anywhere in Greater New York.
The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 E. 48TH STREET WI 2-5900

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night:
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, INC.
Broadway at 66th Street, New York
TRafalgar 7-8200
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

GEORGE SEAMON
Direct Receivers of Fresh Dressed Turkeys and Near-By Poultry
1706 AMSTERDAM AVE.
Between 144th and 145th Street
Phone ED. 4-8395

Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND
H. & L. Service Station
NIELS LARSEN, Prop.
35 GROVE AVENUE, PORT RICHMOND
GAS—SUNOCO—OILS
Sunoco Mercury Made Motor Oils
Expert Greasing and Lubricating Service
Parking Phone Gib. 2-1326

PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

Portrait Drawings of Distinction
JOHN G. WILSON
135 Arthur Kill Road
RICHMOND, S. I.

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

Goldette Underapparel
Mojud Silk Stockings
Wash Dresses
THE WATTS STORE
7622 BUFFALO AVENUE

ORDER YOUR HOLIDAY POULTRY NOW
AT 7706 BUFFALO AVE.
AT 77TH STREET LA SALLE
DANAHY-FAXONS

PEEKSKILL

NORGE
Better refrigeration
Kurzhals Bros., Inc.
MAIN STREET AND NELSON AVENUE
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2321
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7091

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 3638
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
211 FIFTH AVENUE
Buy Your Christmas Gifts Here
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL Paint, Schick Shavers, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

PORT CHESTER

Royal Scarlet Stores
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent Street Tel. 1767
Free Delivery Service

Infants and Children's Outfitters
From One Minute to 16 Years
FINES *Infants and Children's Shop*
30 North Main St. Tel. 4059

Westinghouse Precision Radio. Model WR 130 $19.95
Six-tube. Short wave. Improved dynamic speaker. Automatic control. Adjustable pick-up trap. Two watt output.
Frank L. Rockey, Hardware
129-131 N. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

For the 68th Time
Months of Joyous Preparation are climaxed with the long awaited
CHRISTMAS OPENING
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Let Us
Clean Your Dresses
TO THEIR ORIGINAL
Fresh - Trim - Smoothness
Swiss Cleaners & Dyers
542 MAIN STREET

Popcorn and Candies Are Good if They Come From
The Kandy *Shop*
15 ACADEMY STREET

FLEMING'S SHOP
Everything for
YOUNG MEN
to Size 42
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Streets

HANKINSON
ESSO
SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY

For THANKSGIVING
Try our delicious Plum Puddings. Finest Fruit Cake in all sizes.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main St., near Market St.

VAN DYK
B. Witzerk—C. Hoag, Owners
Special attention given to orders for
TURKEYS—ROASTING CHICKENS
FOWLS for Thanksgiving
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

Saltford Says —
It's the proper as well as the nice thing to do. Send Flowers to your Thanksgiving Hostess.
Poughkeepsie's Flowerphone is
538

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURE
Your Car, Home or Business
with
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester, N. Y.
and SAVE MONEY

Rochester's First Cleaners since 1828
Leary's CLEANERS AND DYERS, Inc.
240 Mill Street 117 East Avenue

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

FURS— *Over 30 Years' Experience* FURS
as Custom FURRIER
N. EMDIN
1775 East Ave.—at Winton Mon. 339
Why pay high rent prices? Our long experience and low overhead cost are your assurance of unequalled workmanship at low cost. Let us make your NEW fur coat or REMODEL your old fur coat NOW—so you can have it for the holidays.
Readers of this paper will gladly recommend us.

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Bartholomay
Milk Cream
Ice Cream
Dairy Dept. Ice Cream Dept.
Main 6532 Main 6520

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
RESTAURANT CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
THIRTY EIGHT EAST AVENUE

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Elder's Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries
Meats
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

For Reliable
Real Estate Service
CALL
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
SALES—Mortgage Money—Insurance
802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5581

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1837
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Mae-Blanche Beauty Parlor
Specializing in Eugene and Duart Permanent Wave, Hair Styling and All Branches of Beauty Culture.
22 HARWOOD COURT
Telephone Scarsdale 1517
Scarsdale, N. Y.

KITCHEN ARTICLES of Many Kinds
Carving Sets—Roasting Pans—Pie Tins
Manda Lamps for Feast Days
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
Tel. 3454 1 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Fresh Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
BLOSSOM KNOLL NURSERIES
Central Avenue, Near Ardsley
Telephone Scarsdale 2096

Use Rumford ALL-PHOSPHATE Baking Powder for your Thanksgiving Cakes and Cookies
De Pole Produce Market
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables and other Delicacies for the Thanksgiving Table.
34 GARTH RD. Telephone Scarsdale 4028
Telephone Scarsdale 1661 Deliveries

JOHN HUTCHESON
FLORIST
Fresh Cut Flowers for
Thanksgiving Day
48 Fenimore Road Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 6066

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barney's
COATS
FROCKS—SUITS
and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble.
PHONE 4-4811

It's Never Too Early to Order Christmas Cards
Our Samples Are Ready
Union Book Company, Inc.
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

Barnes Flower Shop
Our Italian Pottery
will enhance your plant and flower gifts
Syracuse Shop 205 E. Jefferson St., Phone 2-8369
Binghamton Shop Riviera Theatre Bldg. Phone 2-4045

Hollywood Dry Cleaners
Plant—504-6 Midland Ave.—*Store*
Tel. 6-3415 We Deliver
Harold Halbt, Owner

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

MAPSTONE BROS.
Meats, Fish
Groceries, Vegetables
1911 S. Salina Tel. 4-3138

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
113 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
320 S. Warren St.

Honestly
YOU
Should Be in
WALK-OVER SHOES
420 SOUTH SALINA

YOUR LAUNDRESS, INC.
Cash and Carry
Save Ten Per Cent
205 Croly Street Tel. 2-1662

UTICA

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica.
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. | Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST.

"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation.
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
313 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

Swing into Fall with Coats of Lustratone and La Mur
$29.75 and $35.00
Exclusive in Utica at
D. PRICE & CO.
Genesee at Devereux

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Toyville Is Open!
Wells Basement has been transformed into one big grand show, where you'll see a daily performance of clever dolls, and all sorts of mechanical toys. Of course, these are only a few of the wonders. Come, bring the children to Wells Toyville.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

The Linen Shoppe
R. A. TEPPT
DRESSES — COATS
MILLINERY
Open Evenings
Tel. 4-1913 324 Square Street

Bailey and Griffith
Home of
HEART O' THE PELT FURS
Coats • Suits • Dresses
229 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1125 CONKLIN AVE.

WATERTOWN

We're ready to help you
DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY
Really EARLY, we mean! We're ready this week-end with Christmas displays, complete gift selections, and decorations to get you into the spirit of the season!
EMPSALL'S

For Your Thanksgiving Table
GORGEOUS TABLE LINENS
For years this store has been famous for its wonderful Linens.
SMITH & PERCY Inc.

The Best Turkeys in Town!
at
SMITH'S
128 Franklin Street Phone 54
Order Your Thanksgiving Bird Today

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

GIFT-SUGGESTIONS
SPORTING GOODS and EQUIPMENT
WARM CLOTHING
RUBBER FOOTWEAR
TOYS
ALLING RUBBER CO.
75 Public Square

Enjoy a Full Course Thanksgiving Dinner
at the
S and B DINER
233 Court Street

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You are invited to our
Eighth Anniversary Sale
Where a thrilling collection of Coats, Dresses, Suits, Ensembles, Hats, Sweaters, Skirts and Blouses will be sold at amazing reductions. Also a group of Brand New Dresses at $10.
Sale begins FRIDAY, Nov. 19th, continuing to Thanksgiving Day. Come early for choice selections.
ORAM-KIRCHÉ, Inc.
Pronounced Oram Kirshay
136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE

First Three Days of Week Three Items for $1
DUART — FREDERICS —EUGENE PERMANENT WAVES
Louise Hairdresser
171 GRAND STREET Tel. W. P. 2250

PREPARE NOW for Stormy Days
Complete selections of arctic rubbers and storm shoes.
D.F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

Alexander Backus
HOLLYWOOD FLOWER SHOPPE
69 mamaroneck ave.
tel. W. P. 6331

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAUT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Avenue 139 North Main St.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Ph. White Plains 1453 Ph. Port Chester 3913

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

For CHRISTMAS
Large Selection of Diamond Rings from $20 to $100
Use Our Time Payment Plan
Meyer-Gordon, Inc.
Over 32 Years in the Jewelry Business at 125 MAIN STREET

CHOICE MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOODS
FANCY GROCERIES
MONARCH FINER FOODS
Schiller's GILT EDGE MARKET
14 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 894-895

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry - Provisions
Sea Food
80 LAKE ST.
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 3126
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

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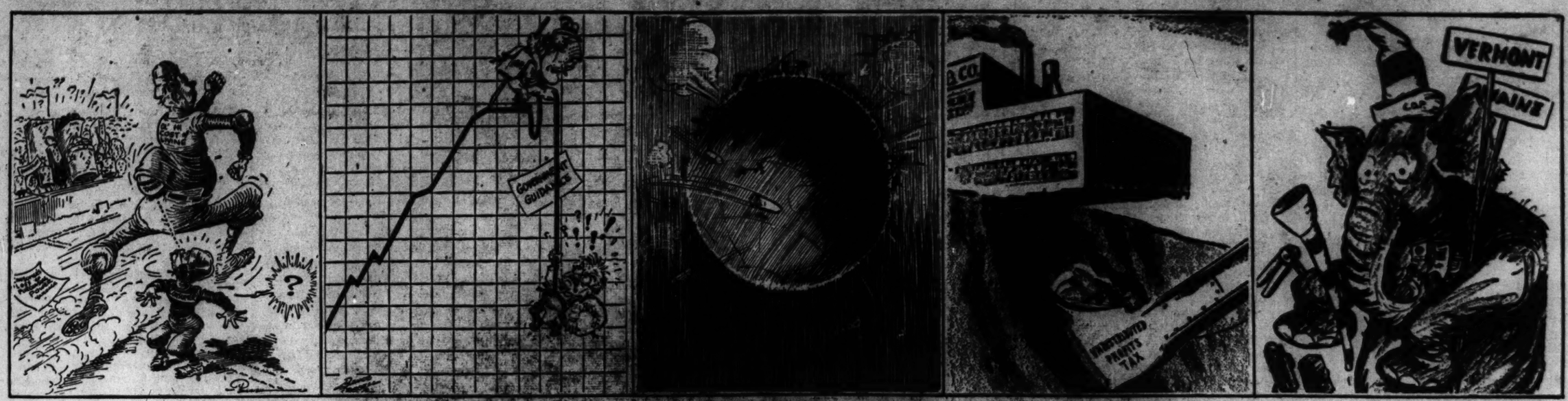
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Parrish in Chicago Tribune
Getting By With an Old Trick

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
"How Did You Get Down There?"

—Hodges in San Francisco Chronicle
Nineteen Years After the War to End War

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Preparing for Another Crash

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun
"Aw—No Mid-Term Convention"

Worth Knowing

APPLE PIE IS STILL AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR DESSERT, ACCORDING TO U.S. STEWARDS AND CATERERS

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Parliamentary Practice

Silence Not Counted

Question: There are nine members of the Board of Trustees. At a recent meeting, one member of the Board was absent, leaving eight present. A motion was made and seconded, three voting for the motion, three voting against, one member and the chairman not voting. There being a tie, the chairman asked the member not voting if she objected to the motion. The reply being "no," he declared the motion carried.

Although opposed to the motion himself, he did not vote, being under the impression he could not do so. Does a silent vote count? Is it ever permissible to count a silent vote? May the chairman vote in board meetings?

Answer: A member who remains silent on a viva voce vote is not counted in determining the result (see Robert's Rules of Order, page 202). "A majority is more than half the votes cast, ignoring blanks."

In a viva voce vote, silence is the same as a blank. The member's silence indicated that he was willing for the decision to be either for or against. If he did not actually vote "yes" or "no" he should not be counted. After the vote, but before announcing the result, he might ask permission to cast his vote.

A tie is a negative vote (Robert's Rules of Order, page 191). Thus the motion was lost. The chair had a right to vote if he wished, since on a board or committee a chairman may vote on all questions (Robert's Parliamentary Law, page 250). However, the chairman's vote would not have changed the result since he did not favor the motion. It would have been lost by the tie vote if he had not voted. If the member who was silent had actually voted in the affirmative, the chairman could still cast a negative vote which would make a tie, and the motion would lose.

Crossword Puzzle

Across
1 To have a part in
7 Freeze
8 Large
9 Healing chamber
11 Negation
12 Tooth
14 Interjection
16 Serene
19 Past
21 Portuguese coin
22 Ridiculed

Down
1 Pastry
2 Dead
3 Lease
4 Jewish month
5 Relation
6 Self
10 Part of a circle
12 Length-measure
14 Possessed
15 Grow old
17 American general
18 Middle
20 Conjunction

(Solution Appears Among Advertisements)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

According to the New York Herald Tribune, in place of the familiar, blunt, "Keep Off the Grass" sign, Fort Tryon Park in New York City has a signpost which bears the subtle legend:

"KNO PQ QPN RST, SPU RST VO OQ TQXY RZSAN, OZSO SKK BSR CNSXOT ZNYN XPOVK TQX FSAN."

Incomplete Multiplication

Try filling in the proper figures to complete this problem in multiplication:

```
    — 1 —
    3 — 2
  -------
    — 3 —
  3 — 2 —
— 2 — 5
-------
1 — 3 — 3 0
```

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

E I P R S S T

Arranging the Books

In how many ways may 3 books be arranged on a shelf so that 2 particular books will not be together?

Fun With Similes

Another list of similes to be matched. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	bright as	winter
2	cheerful as	a fern
3	clean as	stars in winter
4	delicate as	a child
5	bare as	a violet
6	fickle as	a Dutch oven
7	gay as	the sky
8	crooked as	the weather
9	hollow as	larks
10	joyous as	white silver

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Test of Fitness

Once a year for six years a certain poem of James Whitcomb Riley's was sent to a big eastern magazine, and each time it was declined. On the seventh venture, for the same poem it was accepted.

"I had managed to get a book published in the meantime," explained the author, "and my poem became fit to publish."

Its Own Reward

In activity we must find our joy as well as glory; and labor, like everything else that is good, is its own reward.—E. P. Whipple.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send in their favorite directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Foreign Shopping

This game may be played by any number of persons, separated into small groups, with one person out for "It."

"It" and one member from each of the groups of players constitute a band of travelers in a foreign land, in which they do not speak the language. The small groups are shopkeepers. "It" sends out his fellow travelers to make a purchase, one to each shop. As they do not know the language, they must use signs and dumb-show, while the shopkeepers try to guess what they are asking for.

The same purchase is made in each shop, and the shopkeepers who guess correctly what is wanted, win a point for their side. The others then stop guessing, and a second person from each group is sent to "It," who sends the new buyers back with a new commission. And so on—and on.

The purchases may be anything, from a simple dozen of bananas to a pair of silver slippers with diamond buckles. The longer the game is played the more fun it is, for the dramatizers develop more ingenuity in making known their wants, and the guessers become quicker at grasping the least little suggestion. —Mrs. W. R. P., Palo Alto, Calif.

Quotation for Today

THE MAN who has vision and no task is a Dreamer. The man who has a task and no vision is a Drudge. The man who has a task and a vision is a Hero.—Dr. Poot.

The Thin Shadows of Fall

Monitor Camera Club from Howard Fowler, Rogers, Ark.

Peace

You will succeed best when you put the restless, anxious side of affairs out of mind, and allow the restful side to live in your thoughts. —Margaret Stowe.

Pride

Men are sometimes accused of pride, merely because their accusers would be proud themselves if they were in their places.—William Shenstone.

In Lighter Vein

In the Shade

"Was there any shade in the desert?"

"Yes, but I couldn't get in it."

"Why not?"

"Have you ever tried to sit in your own shadow?"—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Specifying the Hour

Sullivan once received an invitation to luncheon at "key of G."

Sullivan interpreted the mysterious invitation and arrived at his friend's house at one sharp.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

The First Step

"'Bridget," said Dennis timidly, "did ye iver think of marrying?"

"Sure, now," replied Bridget, looking demurely at her shoes. "Sure, now, the subject has niver entered me mind."

"Then it's sorry Oi am," said Dennis, as he started to leave the room.

"Wan minute, Dennis," called Bridget, as he went. "Ye've set me thinkin'."—Answers.

Brevities

Commonwealther: Never pick a quarrel even when it is ripe.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: "Poi," by the way, is a Hawaiian delicacy and not the Brooklyn term for pie.

St. Louis Star-Times: Each year brings larger motor hoods and lower-slung seats for automobiles. By 1940 a periscope for the driver will be standard equipment.

Fort Wayne News-Sentinel: It is rather ironic that those who know the subject of money so thoroughly usually have the least amount of the thing whereof they speak.

Toronto Star: A yacht is a necessity, a singer pleads to the U. S. income tax bureau. But it isn't. To be a yachtsman, the only absolutely necessary piece of equipment is a cap.

Montreal Star: Never judge a person by his outside appearance. A shabby old coat may enwrap a newspaper publisher while a man wearing a plug hat and sporting a gold-headed cane may be a delinquent subscriber.

Detroit News: What's a nicer vacation for a highway cop than a day at the Utah salt beds during the speed trials, and no authority?

Wrong Place

Gentleman: "I want something that will fill me for a shilling. What do you recommend?"

Manager: "Another restaurant."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Paradox

"Married life has its problems."

"Yes, especially when the wife complains about not having enough closet space and nothing to wear at the same time!"

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Name Plates

As a young man went about soliciting subscriptions, he noticed that in the apartment houses the names on the mailboxes were soiled or otherwise difficult to read. He measured one of the worn address cards and rushed home to his little workshop.

At his shop he cut out many pieces of blank brass nameplates. With his hammer and an old set of steel stamping tools he perforated his own name on a sample name plate. It was not long before he received many orders for these name plates.—M. H. H., Glendale, Calif.

Jest a Minute

"Don't you think that question's a bit irrelevant and immaterial?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Carrying On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kenmore, N. Y.

Recently there moved into this community a woman past middle age, whose life is a constant rebuke to impatience and discouragement. Blind for the last two years, she has not allowed this condition to cloud her sunny outlook on life nor to interfere with her daily round of useful activities.

A beloved member of her daughter's household, she finds joy in serving it and is grateful that no undue solicitude on the part of those around her prevents her attempting any task she feels capable of performing.

Besides helping with the preparation of meals, she assists in washing the dishes and in keeping the kitchen tidy. She makes beds, dusts the floors, and each morning as she goes down stairs she carefully wipes the steps.

Her own room is a model of neatness, with a place for everything, and everything always has its place. In it she has had an ironing board set up, and while she listens to her favorite radio programs, she irons and carefully folds various articles of wearing apparel which she has washed and hung to dry. Missing buttons are promptly and deftly replaced.

Besides doing plain sewing, such as the hemming of window curtains and pillow cases, she can, with a little help in the cutting, fashion attractive garments for herself and little granddaughter. A recent achievement of which she is justly proud is the transformation of an outmoded hat into a stylish and becoming headgear.

Asked how she accomplishes the seemingly impossible, she replies: "I never feel that I am doing anything of myself. When beginning a task I always ask God to help me, and when I have finished I never forget to acknowledge His help."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Site of Rabbah

Rabbah, which is also referred to as "Rabbath of the children of Ammon" (cf. Deut. 3:11), was situated, as its name implies, within the borders of the territory of the Ammonites, and is mentioned in connection with various Old Testament incidents. The city was besieged by Joab (II Sam. 11:1), and it was during this siege that with the connivance of David, Uriah the Hittite was slain (verse 17); while somewhat later David himself led the final attack, and the city fell (II Sam. 12:29).

It is now agreed among scholars that the city of Amman, capital of Transjordania, is the modern representative of the ancient Rabbah. It lies at a distance of a little over 46 miles by road from Jericho, and in and about it are to be seen a number of interesting Greek and Roman remains; though little if anything would seem to have survived from the period when it was an Ammonite stronghold.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram:
"Let no one say, and say it to your shame,
That all was beauty here until you came."

Incomplete Multiplication:

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  415
  383
------
 4150
3320
1245
------
158930
```

Letter Juggling: Stripes, persist.

Arranging the Books: 36,240.

Fun With Similes: Bright as stars in winter; cheerful as the day; clean as a Dutch oven; delicate as a white violet; bare as winter; fickle as the weather; gay as larks; crooked as a gimlet; hollow as a drum; joyous as a child.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Only in Dreams*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE, BENJAMIN? WE HAVE A NICE NECK HERE ...
NO, THANK YOU, I'LL HAVE A LEG —
NOW THE WING IS NICE — HOW ABOUT A VERY NICE WING AND SOME THIN SLICES OF WHITE MEAT ??
A LEG, IF YOU DON'T MIND —
VERY WELL THEN — A LEG —
THANK YOU ...
PLUNKY!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles to the Rescue*

By THE HAGERS

THE GNOMES LOOKED UP EACH DOFFED HIS HAT AND SAID, "I'M PAT!" "I'M MAT!" "I'M PAT!"
I QUESTIONED THEM, "WHY DON'T YOU STOP?" "WE'VE LOST THE KEY TO OUR WORKSHOP
FAT DROPPED IT SIXTY YEARS AGO. WE'LL FIND IT WHEN THE WATER'S LOW"
"I'M JUST THE ONE YOU NEED. KEEP COOL!" I QUACKED, AND JUMPED INTO THE POOL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bulwark of Better Government

CONFUSION may hinder Congress as it confronts such controversial issues as wage and hour legislation, taxation, agriculture and general governmental reorganization, but there is no need for uncertainty on the issue of extending the merit system to the 325,000 federal employees now a prey to spoils and patronage. On this question Congress has received implicit directions for swift action from the planks of both major parties, from the promises and importunities of the President and from the vital needs of the nation.

Whatever is done toward solving social and economic problems, the policies decided upon must be administered. The first token of good faith from Congress would be a guarantee in law that the administrators will be chosen according to merit and trained to serve the public efficiently, economically and honestly.

The condition of civil service in the United States is critical. Broadened governmental activities should have been accompanied by improvement in government personnel. Instead, spoils and patronage have been permitted to undermine standards of government service and to cause the first real recession in civil service in fifty years.

It will be contrary to the public interest and safety to continue expanding government functions on the shrinking base of civil service.

Another compulsion for improved personnel is rapidly emerging. Free governments from now on will confront increasing pressure from new ideologies. Dictatorships are already parading their ability to get things done with a minimum of floundering and wasted motion. Representative government can, at least, modernize and perfect its administrative machinery to meet this challenge.

The President stated in his special message that he was contemplating the extension of the merit system by executive order. Both the President and Congress are morally bound by their promises to do more than this. Executive orders, if they are made, are not permanent; they do not reform the service; another President can reverse them. Real and lasting reform must come through legislation, and bills embodying important improvements are before Congress at this session. But in the event that Congress fails to act, the President can still do something; he can stop signing measures that carry exemptions from civil service.

Civil service legislation is no panacea. Good government service must have a tradition of incorruptibility and solemn trust, and such a tradition transcends the mechanics of a law. It should be recognized too that political appointees sometimes have proved superior to those from civil service lists. In the long run, however, political interference with government personnel has harmed rather than helped government services. And it has become plain that the requisite tradition is not likely to take root while the field is open to invasion by spoilsmen. For that reason legislation is essential, and to contribute to public understanding of the needs to be met by legislation the Monitor today begins publication of a series of six articles on civil service reform.

Activity in the D. A.'s Office

IF DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOLEY'S announced housecleaning in his staff is a presage of long-awaited activity and is not merely motivated by desire for political retribution, it will be welcomed in Boston. Complaints of laxity in prosecuting certain cases, particularly those bearing on the misfeasances of public officials, have been abundant for several years.

In cities having an aggressive prosecutor, it would be a usual thing for the District Attorney to open up and examine such affairs of public interest as the Dolan Case, the White Fund payments to the Codman-Hill Construction Company, and the city's settlement of damages in the General Equipment case. How different in Boston! The city has been put to the expense of hiring well-known private lawyers to gather and present evidence not in civil court but in equity. The better legal pattern would be for the District Attorney to gather all the evidence and prosecute the case in criminal court. Recovery, then, of improper profits by the city would follow in the natural course of events, provided, of course, the criminal charges were sustained.

That Boston's District Attorney has awakened to the responsibilities of his office is hinted in his criticism of Police Commissioner Timilty for failing to give him evidence to present to the Grand Jury in the vote listing frauds.

The violations were flagrant. Yet only one officer has so far been punished and he so lightly as to provoke derision from Mr. Foley. The current Grand Jury was allowed to adjourn without hearing a bit of evidence in all this vote listing scandal. To say that prosecution has been slow would be a mild understatement of fact.

If Mr. Foley's housecleaning would change this system, it is well.

Do You Feel Unemployed?

TOO MANY Americans the unemployment census must be presenting questions they find hard to answer. Within the limits set by Congress, Mr. John D. Biggers and his governmental helpers have devised a report card which is fairly simple while giving considerable information. Yet we are hearing of individuals who do not even know whether they want to fill out the questionnaire.

If you are a high school or college boy who works in the summer and at any other time you can to help pay your way but haven't a job just now, are you unemployed? If you are an elderly woman office worker who hasn't definitely retired but who lives with a daughter and hasn't had a regular job for two or three years, will you fill out a card? If you are a free lance writer who hasn't sold anything lately, have you a job? If you are a fruit picker or lettuce cutter waiting for the season, are you among the unemployed? If you are one of the thousands who "live at home" or exist somehow while working only during the Christmas rush or at odd jobs, are you jobless? Such cases can be shown in this census, but how badly people want to work cannot.

The question can be multiplied in a thousand forms for a thousand strange partial occupations or ways by which human beings "get by." So often the basic question is whether the individual wants to work or how much he wants to work. If only those sign who have been steadily employed and want to work regularly the census will tell one story. If all report who have worked on occasion but would prefer to barely exist on let relatives or government care for them the count will be something else.

Any effort to divide between the employed and the unemployed hinges to large extent, of course, on how the individual feels about it. And that is what makes unemployment relief so difficult a question when it gets into politics. Millions may be able to get along without government help but would like to have it. And millions may be existing in a manner which drags down business and injures all the rest of the nation. As we have said before, a census on which sound measures to correct unemployment can be based will have to be much more thorough than this one. It will have to go into more borderline cases, it will have to cover also employment and kinds of employment, it cannot be voluntary. And it should report on aliens.

Until that kind of census can be managed every effort should be put forth to make the present one as complete and informative as possible. It promises a distinct gain over the guessing we have had.

An Air Marine?

GOVERNMENT support for ocean air commerce in the form outlined by the United States Maritime Commission raises hopes for rapid expansion of transoceanic travel on a sound commercial basis. With practical pioneering foresight, it purposes to lead the way in co-ordinating surface and air services on important trade routes.

Pan American Airways' success in the Pacific helps to justify the ambitious future the Commission envisions in its report to Congress. The proposal is the maritime counterpart to the system which many now believe should have been adopted by the railroads when aviation first began to compete in its field.

Such a program also promises to do much to keep competition among prospective airlines, as well as between them and surface lines, within reasonable bounds. The Commission has worked out a sound cost estimate to justify such an undertaking. And it is encouraging to observe that it does not anticipate a need for subsidies to encourage the building of flying boats on the important North Atlantic route. The demands it makes upon Congress are mainly for authority to direct developments in this promising field of transportation.

"A Long Felt Want"

IT IS announced by the British Admiralty that extra long hammocks are to be issued in future to tall sailors. Hitherto, it seems, the Admiralty have considered the sailor's frame to be one, in the words of Shakespeare,

> Which alters when it alteration finds,
> Or bends with the remover to remove.

That was an idea whose acceptance demanded many a pinch of the "salt." Well might the latter have cried:

> O, no! it is an ever-fixed mark,
> That looks on tempests and is never shaken—

except out of too small a hammock.

One knows that "sailors don't care"; but even the humblest, whom Shakespeare came within a consonant of describing as

> The tar to every wandering bark
> Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken,

must object to having it taken for granted, and to being compelled to "show a leg" so constantly without the summons of the bos'un's pipe.

The troubles of the tall are not only to be encountered in the navy, for the landsman, or the longshoreman, when he is very long, is often apt to find on his travels a somewhat Procrustean welcome. All the same, he need not envy now the sailor—there may be comfort on the water, but there is more upon the springs.

Street in the Kasbah, Algiers

Drawn by Ruth Lepper

Dream City

By Mediterranean Journey—III

THROUGH the mauve mystery of a September morning Algiers emerges like a dream city from "The Thousand and One Nights," like a jewel of pearl and ivory in a bowl of turquoise. Detail rises to view as our ship rides between slow tugs to anchor beside a glistening German liner down the gangplank of which tourists, two by two, step stiffly after the manner of mechanical creatures from a toy Noah's Ark.

Among the wide façades of creamy stone, the modern front of this Europeanized port of Africa, patches of color break as we draw nearer—a red-brown roof, a maroon shutter, a tangle of green olive grove. The minaret of a mosque pierces occasionally the crowd of square-faced western buildings. French are the signs on shops and restaurants, and French the shabby sedan which conveys us from the wharf to the fashionable quarter of residential luxury. Here are the imposing villas of the Côte d'Azur architecture, solid and unimaginative of outline, in their formal gardens of palm and eucalyptus, tamarind and banana, mimosa and oleander and what our driver calls "robbair" trees. Here dwell the consuls and senators and government officials, the owners of the rug factories, the distillers of wine.

Between these heights and the harbor, now a plate of cobalt blue far, far below us, are the bare, brown stone apartment buildings, as up-to-date as any factory in Berlin, which house the "workers," the French mill hands and salesmen, no doubt. Small stone or stucco houses dropped among the scrubby ledges of barbaric fig, along the dusty road to the Ravine of the Wild Women, indicate the prosperity to which industrious Arabs may attain.

And the rest? Those thousands of Arabs who are not prosperous, or not progressive, who are neither standing on guard in public places, in khaki uniform and scarlet fez, nor watching carpet looms, nor peddling cheap jewelry about the docks? To find their dwelling places we must go, on foot, into the Kasbah. European traces vanish as we leave our French driver and his Parisian "Ford" behind us and step through the arch of an ancient citadel.

From the stone ramparts of a fortress of the sixteenth century, 400 feet above sea level, winding stairways of cobblestones descend through the native quarter to the central group of buildings, about a Moorish mosque. There are no other streets or passages. There is consequently no wheeled traffic. All the freight that goes up or down these ladderlike footpaths is conveyed in panniers on the backs of donkeys whose prominent ribs are all too handy to the goading stick.

Beggars in the most distressing condition imaginable lie across the entrances to side streets, begging alms. Beggars squat in the entrance to the mosque, near the magnificent Oriental carpets on which the visitor is not allowed to tread. Women outside the temple plead with unhappy eyes, and hands outstretched through their many folds of cheesecloth or silk, and many unhealthy-looking children come with their small palms upturned in an attitude of begging. It is dismal walking through the Kasbah. We are not astonished that Communist propaganda, the report goes, has found soil among the natives. Whatever the cause of their condition, whether lack of employment or distaste for employment, it is wretched enough.

Yet even here is one with courage to light the torch of learning and keep it glowing, however feebly. Through an open doorway can be seen a small group of children, squatting on the floor before a dignified Arab teacher, who listens to their droning repetition of a lesson, keeping time with an efficient-looking little weapon the lash of which swings ready to arrest the wandering attention.

We are glad to leave the Kasbah. We are glad to find the dock again, with its clean-limbed brown youths diving for coins, with its modern square buildings, its fresh, sea-washed breezes, and even its post-card venders clamoring for dollar bills in exchange for American silver. Again, from the harbor, we see a city of pearl and ivory, now in a bowl which is amethyst and lapis lazuli.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Wide Horizon

Could It "Happen Here"?

By Luigi Villari

Dr. Villari's answer is based on a first-hand study of conditions in America. As a member of the Italian Foreign Office, he has spoken at the Virginia Institute of Politics and other forums

DURING frequent visits to the United States, I have often been asked whether I thought the nation was likely to "go Fascist." My first reaction was in the negative. The country seems to be too vast, too much divided into separate state entities, its population made up of too many divers elements, differing from each other in racial origins, traditions and customs for any totalitarian movement to gain the support of large masses of citizens.

Yet on second thoughts my answer is not quite so definite. There are so many different factors and possibilities in the situation that it is difficult to say what will happen even in the near future.

A movement identical with that of Italy, or even the very different Nazi movement of Germany, still seems to me inconceivable in the United States, if for no other reason than because Fascism is essentially Italian and National Socialism essentially German. If any movement bearing some analogy to Fascism or Nazism were to arise in the United States it would be very definitely American in character and therefore different from these European ideologies.

* * *

I have noticed three tendencies in the United States today which might result in some movement of the kind. The first is the reaction against big business and the excessive power of the great industrial and banking concerns and their leaders, who are often more powerful than any public authority.

The second tendency is—a consequence of the first—the feeling that the state should be more powerful and better able to control all great economic forces in the interest of the community as a whole. This by no means excludes private enterprise; it is, on the contrary, a reaction in favor of the private enterprise of the small man and of the small business against the octopus of big business, which has come to mean private enterprise only for the few.

The third tendency is of wholly different origin. Reaction against excessive concentration of wealth comes not only from political thinkers, but also the working masses, who demand for themselves a larger share not only of the nation's total wealth but also of power and control. Communism as such does not appear to have secured much direct support in the United States. But many Communist ideas have penetrated into large masses of people, including many individuals who would scornfully reject the idea that they were Communists or sympathized with Communism. Thus considerable groups of workers are now demanding not equality of opportunity *with* other classes, but privileges for themselves *over* other classes. We have here the germs of the dictatorship of the proletariat idea, which in practice means not the domination of the nation by the great mass of the people, but the rule of a limited group of highly organized industrial workers over the whole of the rest of the nation.

Such a movement, which is at present associated with the C. I. O. but which may assume other even more extreme forms, would provoke a reaction among the majority of the American people, including large masses of workers who would object to being tyrannized over even by a minority of their own class, and might lead to a reaction having some analogy with Fascism.

* * *

If violence such as has occurred recently in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, becomes more widespread, a movement in opposition to violence is likely to arise, such as occurred in Italy in 1921-22. If the strikes and agitations are in any way supported by the Comintern the reaction is likely to be all the stronger, because if there is one thing which the mass of the American people will not stand it is the suspicion of foreign intervention in their own affairs.

Should this occur there might be an alliance between the workers demanding the right to work, the political thinkers advocating stronger powers for the Federal Government to control such activities of big business as are not conducive to the common good, and those citizens of all classes who realize the necessity for husbanding the nation's resources and their scientific exploitation in the interest of all Americans of this and of future generations, as against both lawless and irresponsible wealth and lawless and irresponsible labor organizations.

Then a general organization of all the productive forces and classes of the country under the aegis of a public authority holding the balance between conflicting interests for the common good, may materialize.

Strikes would be regarded as bad form, and outlawed as prejudicial to the interests of the whole nation, while the Government would decide on disputes between different branches of production.

It is of course possible that the excesses of big business may be controlled and strike violence curbed. In that case any movement of a Fascist nature is unlikely to occur.

Zero Hour in China—Book News of the Day

THE few people who believed that China, if pressed beyond a certain point, would fight Japan, never expected her to resist with the determination and unity which she is displaying. Nearly all the evidence of the past was against such expectation. For the best part of a century China had submitted to bullying by the great powers, while for several centuries she had shown little capacity for sustained military effort. Patriotism in the western sense of the word seemed, if not entirely lacking, to be so weakened by lesser and narrower loyalties as to be a negligible force in the life of the country, while capacity for organization, notwithstanding much good work accomplished since 1927, was believed by most persons to be insufficient for any great occasion. During the past three months these impressions have been proved completely erroneous.

Yet two books recently from the presses show that from Dec. 12-25, 1936, China was on the verge of chaos, a chaos which would have involved the ruin of what had been achieved during the previous ten years, while leaving her at the mercy of her most formidable invader since the days of Ghengis Khan. During that fortnight the head of the Chinese Government, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was held captive by determined men, associated with armed forces which he had been trying for years to subdue—the Red Armies of Chinese communism. Had he been killed, the picture which China now presents would almost certainly have been very different. Instead of a country that is arousing the admiration of the world she would have been one that occasioned only pity.

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The books referred to are CHINA AT THE CROSSROADS, by General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek (London: Faber & Faber. 7s. 6d.; New York [As "General Chiang Kai-shek"]: Doubleday. $2), and CRISIS IN CHINA, by James M. Bertram (London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d.). Does either of them solve the problem presented by this contrast between what is and what very nearly was? Do they explain how the country could be on the brink of political disintegration at the end of 1936 yet, only eight or nine months later, prove herself more unified than for centuries? If they do, they must obviously be valuable books.

It may be affirmed that each goes some way toward doing this. To take General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek's story. On page 88 there is a key paragraph reading:

> "Perhaps they have a legitimate grievance," I (i. e. Madame Chiang) hazarded. "And if one section of the country has a grievance against the central administration let us, in a spirit of humility, discover what the grievance is and do all in our power to put it right. After all," I added, "we are all Chinese—don't let's fight if we can find a way out of it."

Compare with that paragraph the following quotation from Mencius:

> Never has he who would by his excellence subdue men been able to subdue them. Let a prince seek by his excellence to *nourish* men, and he will be able to subdue the whole empire. *It is impossible that anyone should become ruler of the empire to whom it has not yielded the subjection of the heart.*

Madame Chiang is a Christian and probably knows the New Testament better than the works of Mencius. Of the majority of her people, on the other hand, the opposite may be said. In other words, there is a unity in China, handed down from a remote past, which transcends political differences and is capable of effacing them—a moral and cultural unity. It was to this unity which Madame Chiang appealed when her husband was in peril of his life—and appealed successfully.

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Now compare with the quotations above the following extract from the diary kept by her husband, General Chiang, during his captivity. (It is of a preface by Madame Chiang and the General's diary that the first of these two books is composed.)

> "Do you think that by using force you can compel me to surrender to you rebels?" said the General to his chief captor, Chang Tsueh-liang. "Today you have lethal weapons: I have none, but instead I am armed with the principle of righteousness. These are my weapons of defence."

Consider the similarity which these sentences bear to the following:

> If a superior man love propriety, the people will not dare not to be reverent. If he love righteousness, the people will not dare not to submit to his example. If he love good faith the people will not dare not to be sincere. . . . Men of principle are sure to be bold, but those who are bold may not always be men of principle.

These latter sayings date from a period older even than the lifetime of Mencius. They are attributable to Confucius, and may possibly have been aphorisms current before his day, some 500 years before Christ. During the greater part of that time the symbol for righteousness, *I* (pronounced ee) has been written, in all its bold yet delicate outlines, in exactly the same way, instantly recognizable even by the illiterate and today appearing on walls, plaques, doorways, banners, book covers and news sheets in every town and village throughout the land. Thus here again we find a unity which transcends all political differences, a unity more durable than the acutest partisanship.

* * *

Mr. Bertram's contribution to our understanding of the Sianfu captivity is of a comparable, though in several respects a different, kind. His book is, as he says, "an attempt to describe what really happened in that December crisis and to show something of its real significance for China and the world at large." He brings out clearly the following points: first, that the Communists had nothing to do with the capture of Chiang Kai-shek, which was the work of the Young Marshal (Chang Hsueh-liang) and his group of "radicals"; secondly, that it was Chou En-lai, one of the most important of the Red leaders, with a price of $80,000 on his head, who was the most successful advocate of Chiang's release, and thirdly, that anti-Japanese sentiment was by far the strongest element both in the situation which caused the capture of the Generalissimo and in his release. In other words, Mr. Bertram's book adds to the cultural unity described above the one with which the West is familiar in the form of patriotism. And it does this in an extremely informing yet very entertaining way, throwing a variety of sidelights upon Chinese affairs in general and those of Communism and the Northwest in particular.

There remain unexplained, on the one hand, the fact that the Generalissimo's critics were prepared to take the risk of civil war in the face of a foreign enemy; on the other the suggestion which Mr. Bertram makes that there were Chinese leaders in the capital who would gladly have been rid of Chiang. The first fact cannot be explained away: the second is to some extent met by the denial of Chinese who were recently in Nanking. These say that the threat to bomb Sianfu was no more than a carefully calculated piece of bluff. E. M. G.